

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1932

No. 8

## 43,500 Gallons Storage Plant for Co-operatives



New plant erected in Calgary for use of U.F.A. Central Co-operative, Ltd., and Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., as it neared completion last week. Each of the three tanks has a storage capacity of 14,500 gallons. A similar plant is being erected in Edmonton.

*In Foreground, left to right:* A. R. Strate, Superintendent for Great West Distributors at the East Crest Well; J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. Executive and Alberta Oil Consumers; Geo. E. Church, U.F.A. Executive; H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Executive; Geo. A. MacKenzie, Manager Great West Distributors, Ltd.; Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A.; Miss F. Bateman, Secretary-Treasurer U.F.A.; Mrs. Warr, President U.F.W.A.; W. Norman Smith, Editor *The U.F.A.*



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THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE  
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor  
W. NORMAN SMITH

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No. 8.

## Principal Contents

PAGE

EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
U.F.A. EXECUTIVE HOLDS IMPORTANT SESSION.....	4
CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN.....	5
GARDINER URGES WHEAT BONUS.....	6
NOTES BY THE WAY.....	7
CO-OPERATIVE GROUPS PROTEST NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURE.....	7
CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.....	8
A MARKETING PLAN FOR FARM PRODUCTS.....	9
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION.....	10
THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.....	12
NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES NOW OPEN.....	13
"THE CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE".....	15
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	18
IS DIRECT SHIPPING TO PLANTS GOOD POLICY?.....	18
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF LAND.....	18
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	22
"A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS".....	22
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	25
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.....	26
WHAT CAN THE DAIRY POOL DO?.....	26
WHAT IS THE LANG PLAN?.....	28
LORD HUGH CECIL'S PLAN FOR DEBT SETTLEMENT.....	28
SOME PRESENT PERILS TO WORLD PEACE.....	30
CANADIAN MONETARY REFORM LEAGUE ORGANIZED.....	34
COMING CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS.....	36
RADIO NATIONALIZED.....	36
SEEK NATIONALIZATION OF BEAUHARNOIS.....	38

cuse a policy of "economy," as this term is understood by the pundits of orthodox finance, is that they have no alternative, since they are themselves compelled to bow to the will of a government superior to themselves.

"Economy", when the term is applied to desirable expenditures upon useful services or the amenities of life, is a thing for which it is today permissible to apologise, but never to boast. Sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, it will be imperative in the public interest to bring about so complete a change in the control and objectives of financial policy as to co-ordinate consumption with production.

\* \* \*

## DEATH OF GEORGE LATHAM

We learned with deep regret of the death last week of George Latham, President of the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta Section. He was one of a number of holiday-makers who were drowned when a sail boat on Lac St. Anne was caught in a high wind and capsized.

Mr. Latham was well-known in the U.F.A. movement. On many occasions he addressed the Annual Convention as a fraternal delegate. He possessed a powerful and attractive personality, and an Irish quickness of intellect which were used for many years in the service of the Labor movement. His loss is a loss not only to Labor, but to the Province.

\* \* \*

## EDITORIAL

5

## THE CRIME OF "ECONOMY"

At a time when the world is glutted with food and manufactured products and provided with equipment capable of vastly greater production, the financial power which controls the political governments of the highly advanced states of the world insists upon "economy."

Consumers everywhere are commanded or compelled to consume less in order that a rickety, outworn financial and economic system which now blocks the path of human progress, may make a final effort to stabilize itself, without yielding any of its privileges.

The truth is that there is no virtue in any "economy" which involves the cutting down of any necessary service, the foregoing of any of the requirements of civilized living. Increase in deprivation at a time when productive machinery groans under the superabundance it has created is a crime against commonsense and humanity. The only ground upon which any Government or other public authority can fairly seek to ex-

## MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT

A rather shabby attempt for political purposes to foster ill-will between rural and urban communities by suggesting that the policies of the U.F.A. Government discriminate unfairly against the people of the cities is being made in certain quarters. At times those who are carrying on the campaign are quite oblivious to facts.

A notable example was the letter which appeared in the correspondence columns of an Alberta daily recently, in which the writer stated, by way of criticism, in part: "As the Provincial Government knew, and as we all knew, there will not be a single farmer paying income tax." It would not have been surprising if, under present conditions, the statement had been true, but that would merely have served to reveal the wide extent of the prevailing distress in agriculture. As a matter of fact, however, up to May 27th, 185 farmers filed Provincial income tax returns; 158 were non-assessable; 26 paid their income tax in full, and one took advantage of the term payment plan.

The letter also stated: "The last issue of \$5,000,000 bonds was not available for purchase in Alberta by people who pay income tax." This statement was quite wrong. These bonds have always been purchasable in the Province from the date of issue, and in the case of the issue in question an allotment was made to Alberta brokers. Today they can be bought at even more favorable rates than when they were issued, while it is possible also to purchase in the Province 1938 bonds to yield 7.60, non-taxable.



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## U.F.A. Executive Holds Important Session

**Continuance of Wheat Bonus Asked—Problems of U.F.A. in Many Fields Dealt With—Grant Asked Towards Farm Wages Paid to Unemployed Men Taken Off Relief**

Important business concerning the activities of the United Farmers of Alberta in many fields was dealt with at a three days' session of the U.F.A. Executive Committee held in Calgary commencing May 25th. President Gardiner was still engaged in Parliamentary work at Ottawa prior to prorogation, and in his absence the Vice-president, Norman F. Priestley, was in the chair and all members of the Executive Committee were present as follows: Messrs. J. K. Sutherland, H. B. MacLeod, George Church and Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A.

### Wheat Bonus

In accordance with a decision of the Executive, the Vice-president wired the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, as follows: "Alberta farmers greatly benefited by wheat bonus. Executive U.F.A. now meeting respectfully urges extension of time of delivery late as possible, at earliest June 30th."

It was agreed that there should be no summer meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board, but that if finances continue to improve, organization allotments to Directors for work in the field be increased, with a view to the carrying on of a vigorous campaign to extend the membership of the Association. This subject of increased allotments was left over for further consideration at the next meeting of the Executive.

It was agreed that the Vice-president should consult with Mr. Chard, freight rate expert of the Alberta Government, as to action which it is proposed to take with a view to obtaining, if possible, stop-over privileges in respect to live stock shipments. The matter will be again taken up with the railway companies.

The Committee extended thanks to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd., for facilities which have been provided for the processing of farmers' hogs and the storage of the processed products at the plant of the Co-operative, and to express appreciation to William Young, Manager of the Co-operative, for letters received in reference to this matter. Recently it has been found necessary to use all the cellar space available for the Co-operative's own purposes, and at present the use of facilities by individual farmers has therefore of necessity been discontinued. The Executive expressed the hope that as soon as possible the privilege might be restored, and also that the Co-operative would be able to extend the facilities for processing and storage to other parts of the Province than Edmonton.

### "Mushroom" Locals

Amendment of the Constitution of U.F.A. Constituency Associations to guard against certain dangers arising when "mushroom" Locals spring up just prior to elections and exercise all the privileges of representation at conventions

was proposed in a communication received from the Nakamun U.F.A. Local, through Thomas H. Rowe, secretary. The suggestions were embodied in the following two proposed clauses:

### QUALIFICATION FOR NOMINATING CONVENTION DELEGATES

"Delegates to nominating conventions shall, prior to and at the date set for the nomination of a Provincial candidate, have had at least two years of membership in a Local in good standing with the U.F.A."

### QUALIFICATIONS OF LOCALS AT NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

"All U.F.A. Locals in the Lac Ste. Anne Constituency shall be entitled to representation at a nominating convention providing they have been active in one or more fields of U.F.A. work for at least two years prior to the date set for the nomination of a candidate."

### Principle Approved

The Executive expressed approval of the principle embodied in these resolutions and suggested that they be forwarded to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. having in view the possibility of some modification in respect to the time required to qualify for the full privileges of nominating conventions.

It was agreed that the Vice-president and the Editor of *The U.F.A.* should prepare a submission to be made to the Board of Railway Commissioners when they meet in Calgary on June 18th, protesting against an attempt now being made by the railways to raise the freight classification of bulk apples from the fifth to the eighth class. This raising of the classification would mean a heavy increase in costs to consumers, especially to farmer co-operators who ship in apples for their members in bulk.

The Executive decided to urge the early completion of the Loverna-Scapa branch of the C.N.R., upon which the grade has been completed and steel laid, ballast only being required to complete the work and provide a much needed service to the community which will be served by this line—a community which this year has prospects of a good crop.

George Church was appointed a committee of one to investigate the matter of the penalty on arrears of hail insurance premiums, and to report to the next meeting.

### Crop Share Leases

The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas many farm loan companies are at present urging the farmers who have mortgages on their land to sign a one-third crop share lease despite the legislation passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature but not as yet brought into operation through proclamation; and whereas the condition of the one-third crop share is an impossible one for the ordinary farmer under present conditions to meet; therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Provincial

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date for the 1931-32 pool has been fixed for July 15th, 1932. All wheat delivered at country points in wagon-load lots or car-load lots billed out of country points on or before that date will be included in the 1931-32 pool.

Government to deal with this matter promptly either by proclamation or in such other manner as will adequately meet the situation."

### Ask Grant for Farm Wages

It was decided to ask the Alberta Government to consider the possibility of making a grant for part wages to farmers taking unemployed men off relief. By this means, the Executive point out, many farmers who at present cannot afford to pay for hired help though they are themselves badly overworked, would be enabled to carry on in a more satisfactory manner, while at the same time the volume of unemployment would be reduced.

A very full report was given on the work of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee. This matter is dealt with in the Co-operative Committee's Bulletin appearing on page 5.

A memorandum dealing with the economic problems of agriculture in Alberta was prepared by the Executive with a view to its submission to the Imperial Economic Conference which will meet in Ottawa in July. Before drawing up the memorandum the Executive, through the Vice-president, had consulted some of the Provincial marketing pools, as well as the Executives of the farmers' associations of other Provinces.

It is expected that another Executive meeting will shortly be called by President Gardiner preparatory to several important summer conferences.

### U.F.A. SUNDAY JUNE 19th

U.F.A. Sunday will be observed this year on June 19th, and many Locals are making preparations for special meetings either in connection with regular church services, or otherwise. In some districts the custom is to hold a community open air meeting, with a picnic lunch, a band, community singing, and appropriate addresses. One such meeting has been arranged at Battle Bend, near Alliance, when Norman F. Priestley will be the speaker. Mr. Priestley also gave a U.F.A. Sunday address at Waskatenau on May 29th, and will speak at Namao, on June 5th, Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals will observe U.F.A. Sunday, on June 26th, when Mrs. Warr and J. K. Sutherland will speak.

Wayne U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference, and also to help a needy farmer of the district with seed wheat.



## Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

We keep moving. Nothing remains stationary. Let us see to it that our movement is forward—forward to better things!

No U. F. A. convention held this summer should fail to place the subject of co-operative buying on its program. The sooner we have covered the Province with active U. F. A. co-operatives, organized on a common plan, using one central buying agency, moving always in the same direction, the sooner shall we have accomplished something that will be of real value in the economic struggle of the farm people.

### The Central Co-operative

The next stage of our development is the registering of Central Office under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta. The official papers are now ready and approved by the Executive. They have been sent on to the U. F. A. Board for the final approval of the members, who spent many hours drafting them at the last Convention. When President Gardiner returns from Ottawa they will be signed, and after being approved by the Alberta Government's Supervisor of Co-operative Activities, will be filed with the Registrar of Companies. The U. F. A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, with headquarters at Calgary, will then be a legal entity enjoying all the rights under the law now possessed by the Constituency and District Co-operatives and able to function to the fullest extent as general agent for them and the Association as a whole.

### U. F. A. Locals Pooling Orders

Many interesting developments of a local nature are taking place. There are a number of instances of U. F. A. Locals pooling the orders of their members and having them filled in the nearby town or city. Such purchases have ranged between one hundred and four hundred dollars in amount each time and substantial savings on orders of mixed household requirements are being made.

In a number of other instances local merchants are acting as agents for U. F. A. Locals organized for co-operative buying. Instances similar to these have occurred in many places as far back as twenty years ago; but taken in conjunction with our general plan with respect to bulk commodities they have an added significance.

### Services of Co-operative Stores

We suggest that in all cases where possible such connections should be made with the local co-operative stores, nearly all of which had their origin in the U. F. A., and many of which still carry the name. These stores in some instances have carried on a valiant fight for the consumer against great odds. U. F. A. Locals and U. F. A. Co-operative Associations are urged to make use of them. Many of the managers have expressed a willingness to serve the U. F. A. under some mutually satisfactory co-operative arrangement.

We regret that as yet Central Office has been unable to extend much assistance to the Peace River areas. We have definite plans in mind, however; and are proceeding to their fulfilment as rapidly as possible. It is to be hoped that the two U. F. A. Co-operative Associations already formed in that great country will be able to overcome to some extent the handicaps of distance, lack of telephone, etc. A number of the Local secretaries are in active correspondence with the Co-operative Committee.

### Plants Installed in Calgary and Edmonton

A significant development of the past month is the erection of new plants for the distribution of Red Head fuel and lubricating oils by the Great West Distributors, Ltd., in Calgary and Edmonton. A picture of the partially finished Calgary plant appears on the cover of this issue.

From these plants, together with those at East Crest, Turner Valley, and at Coutts, the company will distribute by rail and truck to the Co-operative Associations and Locals of the U. F. A.; also to the bulk plants of the Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative and a number of independent farmers' co-operative companies.

### MUST OBTAIN LICENSE

Special attention on the part of all Co-operative Associations and Locals distributing fuel oils to their members is drawn to the provisions of the Fuel Tax Act, 1932, which requires any jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer in fuel oils to take out a license within thirty days of the proclamation of the act. Application forms are supplied upon request by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton. The license fee is two dollars.

## Binder Twine

We are herewith announcing that we have again concluded arrangements with Messrs. Harold and Thompson of Regina to distribute Holland binder twine.

Last year we found some little prejudice to overcome in some communities. We have no hesitation in saying after our experience of last year that this brand gives complete satisfaction. Large quantities of it were sold to our Co-operative Associations and Locals and co-operative stores.

Our members are advised to plan early to buy binder twine co-operatively. Central Office facilities will again be at your disposal.

### Turner Valley Tractor Fuel

Members of the Association who use tractors will be interested to know that at the East Crest well, in the Turner Valley field, the production of which has been taken over by the Great West Distributors, a tractor fuel of lower gravity can be secured. By blending a low grade oil from Montana with the Valley naphtha a less volatile product has been secured. It has a gravity of 62-64. This product will be more suitable for summer use. Many farmers have found that the raw naphtha of the Valley is too "wild" for warm weather.

Do not forget to give the name of your Local when taking delivery.

### U.F.A. Radio Broadcasts

Daily noon broadcasts are given by the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee over CFAC, Calgary at 12:25 p.m., and weekly broadcasts over CJCJ, Edmonton, at 1 p.m. The following is from a recent broadcast:

Unless we have badly mistaken the temper of the farmers of Alberta, they have set themselves to succeed in the co-operative buying of farm supplies. The price they have to pay for their supplies enters into the cost of production, and is therefore as vital to their success or failure as the price which they receive for their products.

When the Co-operative Committee ask the farmers of Alberta to pool their buying power, for instance, in the purchase of Red Head lubricating oils, tractor fuel, etc., we are not embarking upon any speculative venture—we are building something, we have plans, far-reaching plans.

We believe that the farmers of Alberta are no less intelligent than farmers in other countries, such as Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Russia, etc. Even in the United States, which is noted for its individualism, tens of thousands of farmers are now pooling their purchasing power, and thereby easing the stress of the economic struggle.

When, therefore, we ask you to buy your tractor fuel at the East Crest well in Turner Valley, we are asking you to do yourselves a service. When we ask you to take note that Great West Distributors have erected a plant at the C.N.R. Freight Sheds on 7th Ave. East, we are asking you to observe the growing strength of your own organization, and to contribute to it, by buying your fuel and lubricating oils there.

For further information, phone, wire or write Central Office, U.F.A., Loughheed Building, Calgary.

Other News of the Organization on page 36:



## Gardiner Urges Continued Wheat Bonus as Relief Measure

Continuance of the five cent bonus on wheat "as a measure of relief for the crop year 1932-33," was urged in a motion by Robert Gardiner, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 10th. The motion was seconded by M. N. Campbell, Farmer Member for Mackenzie, but was lost on division. In view of the great importance of this matter to Western farmers we quote extensively below from the speech in which the case for extension of the bonus was presented by President Gardiner. (See also resolution by U.F.A. Executive on page 4.)

Earlier in the session an unsuccessful effort had been made to induce the Government to give a form of bonus which would not discriminate against areas which, owing to drought or hail, failed to produce a crop. The case for a bonus of \$1 upon seeded acreage, as asked for by the U.F.A. Annual Convention, was then presented. Many members of the House, including the U.F.A. representatives, urged the adoption of this principle. Mr. Robert MacKenzie, the mover of the resolution, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Gershaw, Mr. Garland, Miss Macphail, Mr. Luchkovich, Mr. Young and Mr. Spencer, were among those who spoke in support of the proposal. Miss Macphail believed that a bonus on wheat at this time of special difficulty would help to "keep the Western farmer out of mixed farming, which is ruining the Ontario farmer."

Mr. Gardiner said in part:

"Conditions under which we are operating at the present time are very difficult for all classes of producers, irrespective of whether they are primary or secondary. However there are certain industries in Canada which are of great importance, and they are usually classed as the primary industries, among which agriculture ranks as the most important. In so far as the production of agricultural commodities is concerned, wheat ranks first in importance. Not only is there a great yield, but the product is of an extraordinary quality and appreciated not only in Canada but in the markets of the world.

### Main Economic Basis

"The West has been opened up and primarily developed on that one commodity. I do not say of course that other agricultural commodities of importance are not produced in Western Canada, because they are. We find our live stock industry is very important, as is also our dairy industry. But I desire this afternoon to confine my remarks to the situation as it affects the wheat growers. Members in this corner of the House, in fact I believe members generally, have been waiting very patiently for some word from the Government as to what its policy would be with regard to agriculture.

"Since the last election the Government have taken certain steps, mainly by way of increased tariffs, which in their opinion were calculated to relieve some of our industries. Indeed, they went so far as to raise the tariff on agricultural products, but we still find that the prices of these products have been getting lower and lower all the time. Now, we recognize that the real problem facing agriculture today is the low price of its products. If we were in a position to secure remunerative prices, then we would probably be able to overcome the situation; but with prices far below the cost of production we must look to the

Government for some assistance in this extreme condition.

"During recent months since the depression has become very acute the farmers of Western Canada have received a good deal of gratuitous advice, and most frequently this takes the form of suggesting that in order to overcome their difficulties they should go into mixed farming. Those of us who know Western Canada well know that there are great sections of country there that cannot be utilized for mixed farming. Take the southern part of the Prairie Provinces, much of it is not adapted to mixed farming. May I say from my observations that where mixed farming can be fairly well carried on, it is in full operation in those districts. Therefore suggestions that our farmers should still further go into mixed farming do not carry very much weight with the person who actually knows the conditions now in existence in Western Canada. But even if there were other areas of Western Canada where mixed farming could be carried on satisfactorily, permit me to remind the House that the price levels of mixed farming products, such as beef, pork, mutton, eggs, butter and so on, are away below the cost of production. So it is unsound advice to tell the Western farmer that if he engaged more in mixed farming he would probably get over the difficulties with which he is now faced.

"Now, sir, I have recently received many communications from farmers in Western Canada, and only a day or two ago I received some letters intimating that the prices they are receiving for their products are extremely low. For instance, one farmer told me he was receiving about four cents a dozen for his eggs, \$2.50 a hundredweight for the best pork that could be produced in Western Canada, eight cents a pound butter fat for special cream; and other products were at a similarly low price level. Under these conditions it is absolutely impossible today even for the mixed farmer to sell his products and make a profit.

### Cost of Producing Wheat

"The problem which I wish to deal with more particularly has to do with wheat. I made some investigation last fall to find out if possible what was the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Alberta. I received a lot of very valuable information from different sources. This I finally summed up to the effect that last year in Alberta it cost on an average 76 cents to produce a bushel of wheat. That was based on an average production of twenty bushels per acre. In some cases the cost of production was higher, in some lower, but in dealing with a matter of this description we can only take an average, and 76 cents a bushel is the average as near as I could arrive at it. The price level of wheat at the head of the lakes today runs about 59 cents a bushel. It is apparent that

when the farmer has delivered his wheat to the head of the lakes and paid the freight, he is still about 17 cents below the cost of production—that is, provided he has No. 1 wheat; if he has a lower grade, then his loss in the cost of production is greater than 17 cents per bushel.

"Members will readily understand that the Western farmer cannot very long continue to produce wheat under these conditions. From my observations last summer and last fall I believe the wheat produced in Western Canada was produced at the lowest cost per bushel for many years, because of the fact that the farmers were not in a position to hire labor and consequently they had to do the work themselves with the help of their families. Therefore the actual cost last year was probably about as low as it can possibly be, unless the prices of the commodities which the farmer has to buy come down very materially. The prices of some of these commodities have come down fairly substantially, but as to the great bulk of the commodities he has to buy, whether for the purpose of producing more agricultural products or of taking care of his household needs, the prices have not dropped to anywhere near the same percentage as the prices of agricultural products. Under these circumstances the farmer is in the unhappy position of producing his products at a loss.

"Under those circumstances we wish to inquire of the Government what they propose to do about it. At the last general election the Government asked the people of Canada to make them responsible for the conduct of the affairs of this country, and the people gave them that authority. Therefore the responsibility is upon the Government."

"A year ago the present Government, recognizing the importance of wheat to Canada not only as an internal factor in economy but also as a factor in our export trade, were good enough to place a bonus of five cents a bushel on the production of wheat. That helped a great deal so far as the wheat producers were concerned. It gave them some hope and some assurance that at least the Canadian Parliament was taking cognizance of the troubles with which they were faced. Financially it helped immeasurably; of that there is no question, though there were large sections of Western Canada that did not receive any benefit from that provision because of drought conditions. When the Prime Minister introduced this bonus legislation last year he stated that other measures would be taken to provide for the areas where there were no crops. When I addressed this House at the beginning of this session I stated that I was well satisfied that the measures taken to look after the drought areas, so far as Alberta was concerned, were not adequate to meet the conditions prevailing. I do not blame anyone for that fact; I do not say any Government is to blame for that situation, but nevertheless that condition still exists at the present time.

### Premier's Four Reasons

"In introducing this bonus legislation last year the Prime Minister said there were four reasons why this bonus was necessary. The first reason was the low

(Continued on page 38)



## Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

On the last day but one before prorogation, the Co-operating Groups in Parliament called attention to the singularly barren character of the Dominion Government's program from the standpoint of Canadian agriculture. As Mr. Spencer and others pointed out with justified sarcasm, no policy to meet the crisis in the farming industry has been advanced "except the cut of one-third in the agricultural estimates." The Co-operating Groups took occasion again to advance their program, which aims to bring about the rehabilitation of agriculture and industry by fundamental changes in economic and financial policy. Today only fundamental, that is to say radical, measures can be effective.

\* \* \*

Since the control of industry lies in the hands of the financial monopoly, no permanent betterment of economic conditions, national or international, can come about until that monopoly is brought under public ownership and public control. I do not believe that we should be warranted in concentrating on monetary reform alone, but financial monopoly is today the inner citadel of the existing social order. So long as it remains untaken, it can, ultimately, thwart every effort to make progress along the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

\* \* \*

For this reason I am exceedingly glad to see that there has been organized recently "The Canadian Monetary Reform League," of which Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who was a banker before he homesteaded in Alberta more than a quarter of a century ago, is President, and Dr. F. W. Gershaw, M.P. for Medicine Hat, Vice-president.

A short article describing the purposes of the League is published in this issue of *The U.F.A.* A large membership is desired. Those who wish to join, or to obtain detailed information as to the purposes of the League, should write the Secretary-Treasurer, P. E. Peters, P.O. Box 322, Ottawa.

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Radio Broadcasting in Canada is to be nationalized. The bill to bring about this desirable change was supported by all parties and groups in Parliament, and the debate in the House of Commons when the matter was under consideration was in some respects the best of the session. It was entirely free from partisanship. I think Premier Bennett is to be congratulated on the speech he made on this occasion, when he declared: "The use of the air, or the air itself, whatever you may please to call it, that lies over the soil or land of Canada is a natural resource over which we have complete jurisdiction under the recent decision of the Privy Council. I believe that there is no Government in Canada that does not regret today that it has parted with some of these natural resources for considerations wholly inadequate and on terms that do not reflect the principle under which the crown holds the natural resources in trust for all the people."

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After that speech one almost ventured to hope that Mr. Bennett might come to see eye to eye with Robert Gardiner and E. J. Garland and J. S. Woodsworth

## Co-operating Groups Protest Government's Neglect of Farm People's Interests

Motion Setting Forth Practical Policy to Meet Grave Situation in Agriculture  
Voted Down 47 to 17 in House of Commons

Co-operating Farmer and Labor Groups in Parliament, who on many occasions throughout the session at Ottawa have pressed for action to deal effectively with the grave situation in Canadian agriculture, made a very vigorous protest, just prior to prorogation, against the Dominion Government's failure to announce any policy having this end in view. At the same time, definite measures for the amelioration of conditions were proposed. A motion embodying the proposals, which was moved by Miss Macphail on May 24th and seconded by G. G. Coote, was voted down the following day by 47 to 17, after a debate to which important contributions were made by several Farmer members. All U. F. A. members voted for the motion or were "paired" in its favor.

The motion regretted "that the Government has not made any pronouncement of a policy calculated to meet the depressed conditions of the agricultural industry" and proposed as means of improving these conditions:

(a) National control and regulation of currency and credit;

(b) Controlled inflation to raise commodity prices, and as a first step the bringing of our currency to par with the pound sterling;

(c) A substantial reduction of farm indebtedness and interest rates;

(d) Financial assistance in creating processing plants under farmer control;

(e) International agreements on tariff matters;

(f) Creation of an export marketing board;

(g) That permission be given farmer co-operative selling organizations to import goods in exchange for Canadian agricultural products without the imposition of customs or dumping duty;

(h) Relief from some of the present indirect taxation and substitution of heavier direct taxation based on ability to pay.

Urging the need for controlled inflation, Miss Macphail pointed out that almost the only export market for the Canadian farmer is now in Britain, and that owing to the difference in exchange between our dollar and the pound sterling, the Canadian farmer, in converting British

into Canadian currency, loses "eighteen per cent of the price of his product." She pointed out that Denmark, whose currency has been brought down to par with sterling, has this great advantage of eighteen per cent over Canada, while the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand enjoy an even greater advantage.

### Nothing Done for Agriculture

"I regret very much to have to take up the time of the House at this late stage of the session," declared Mr. Coote, "but we have been here between three and four months, and nothing that I can think of has been done for agriculture except to reduce the estimates of the Department of Agriculture by about one-third." Mr. Coote presented a forceful argument in favor of the policy of bringing the dollar down to par with the pound, as a practical measure, as did Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who pointed out that "farming pays on an average a smaller percentage of profit than any other business in Canada,"—when it is not being carried on at an actual loss. Yet, Mr. Spencer pointed out, the whole of the Government forces were arrayed against the bill which he introduced to provide penalties for any infraction by the banks of the law which limits bank interest to 7 per cent.

Mr. Speakman urged the adoption of plans for a national marketing board, a subject with which he deals fully in an article in this issue.

in the matter of Beauharnois, and decide to take whatever steps it may be in his power to take, to bring the finest power site on the continent into possession of the Dominion, and to establish a Federal Power Commission, such as these members proposed, to control power enterprise in the public interest. But there was no sign given that the Government contemplates any such course of action, and Mr. Cahan's derisory reply to the speeches of members of the Co-operating Group was not encouraging. I hope, however, that Mr. Bennett has not a closed mind on this question, and that Beauharnois may yet be saved for the people of Canada.

\* \* \*

Armand LaVergne, the Deputy Speaker and Conservative member for Montmagny, declared that "if the common people of Quebec have one opinion on the matter it is that the St. Lawrence is a national asset which belongs to the Confederation of Canada, not to the

Beauharnois Power Corporation . . . or some other corporation. This is the last public resource which is left to the people of Quebec; the others have been sold, given to, or robbed by the great corporations. I repeat, this is the only natural resource left to the people of the Province of Quebec, and in that way to the people of the Dominion. Our only hope, our only salvation, is that the Federal Government will treat this great public work as a public ownership undertaking, so that the people of Quebec and of the Dominion may come into their share. And it is about time they should."

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J. S. Woodsworth has the courage of a lion. His protest against the repressive campaign launched by the Dominion Government and the epidemic of deportations for political offenses, does him the highest credit. He is quite unshaken by misrepresentation and abuse from

(Continued on page 34)



# Convention Resolutions in the Canadian Parliament

A Report on the Action Taken by U. F. A. Representatives During the Recent Session Upon Many Important Issues of Agriculture and National Policy

By H. E. SPENCER, M.P., Secretary U.F.A. Group

## Editor's Note

During the session of Parliament which closed on May 26th, action was taken by U. F. A. members of the House of Commons or members of the groups co-operating with them, upon a large number of resolutions dealing with national policy passed by the last Annual Convention of the U. F. A.

We present below a brief report prepared by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., secretary of the U. F. A. group, upon all these matters. Many of them are of first-class importance, and a perusal of the record will give a fair indication of the manner in which the interests of agriculture and of the masses of the people of Canada have been kept to the front during the session by our representatives.

The report of course contains only a partial picture giving but a slight indication of the work which has been done in the House and in the various Committees. As the columns of *Hansard* and other official records bear witness, the small body of representatives who at present constitute the Co-operating Groups have made vital contributions to the debates of the session, raising, from time to time, issues of fundamental significance to all Canadians in this period of social transition:

Mr. Spencer's eleventh annual report follows:

**1. Right Relationship of Prices, and Relationship of Prices as Between Producer and Consumer.**—These resolutions contain in effect a strongly worded protest against the unfair price relationship which exists as between the goods which the farmers produce, and those which they must purchase, suggesting that this condition is due in part to our fiscal policy, and that this should be met either by reducing tariffs upon manufactured goods or by some system of price fixing within the country. The possible effect of watered stock is also referred to as a factor in the situation.

The Prime Minister reminded us that price fixing is a matter for the Provinces. The subject of watered stock, the Government claimed, had been given consideration, but they would need the co-operation of the Provinces before any good could be accomplished.

**2. Request for Social and Economic Research Council.**—A resolution covering this matter was presented to the House of Commons by one of our members and was accepted by the Government with certain reservations.

**3. Domestic Freight Rates on Grain.**—Refers to the present domestic freight rates, particularly on grain, having more specifically in mind the rates westward in British Columbia, and asks that action be taken to correct the existing inequality as between export and domestic rates. This subject was thoroughly discussed in the House of Commons through the introduction of a resolution, and no vote was taken as the subject was talked out.

**4. Standard Weight of Boxed Apples.**—Suggests shortage in the content of boxes and crates containing apples, and requests that legislation be brought down which would ensure full weight being given. This the Government considered was a case of property and civil rights, and therefore belonged to the Provinces.

**5. Pension Act Amendments.**—Urges the abolition of the present right of appeal on the part of the Board of Pension Commissioners against favorable decisions granted the applicant by the pension tribunals. The Government stated that if such requests were granted it would cost the country ten million dollars more. As the Government had set itself to carry out a policy of "drastic economy", this request will therefore receive small consideration.

**6. Military Displays, Disarmament Conference, Disarmament, Cadet Training, Conscription Act.**—These refer to the signature of Canada to the Kellogg Peace Pact, urging that action be taken in conformity with this position, and in respect to—

(a) Military display on public occasions.

(b) Sale of arms and munitions by residents of Canada to warring countries.

(c) Cadet training and military conscription.

(d) In the same connection protest was made against the action of the Government in not including a representative of Western Canada as a delegate to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

The Government was very non-committal with respect to the above, but with regard to (b) said that no arms or munitions were being sold by residents of Canada to warring countries.

**7. Use of Lash for First Offenders.**—Resolution urges discontinuation of the lash in the above cases. The Minister of Justice did not wish to accede to the request, as he felt that the punishment had good results in deterring others from similar offences. He said, however, that such punishment was only used in extreme cases, and then without undue severity.

**8. Air Mail Service.**—Urges discontinuation of unnecessary Air Mail Services during the present depression. This is already being done.

**9. Monetary Reform.**—Two resolutions on this subject called for—

(1) General reform in the money system.

(2) Urge Federal U.F.A. members to fight for a just, sane and democratic currency and credit system.

(3) Claims are made that agents whose first duty is to safeguard deposits are not the proper ones to distribute credit.

(4) The U.F.A. members are asked to present a resolution to the House of Commons advocating a money system for service and not for profit.

Debates took place on initiative of our groups in the House of Commons on

February 15th, 25th and 29th, when the field of monetary reform was fully covered. Subjects referred to were:

(1) Recommendation was made in support of Empire currency based on something other than gold. The Government are giving consideration to the subject of Empire currency.

(2) An investigation into banking, currency and credit in Canada was asked for; also the elimination of the provision for redemption of Dominion notes in gold. A resolution covering this clause was talked out.

(3) A bill was presented with the aim of giving all Provinces equal benefits with the hanks, enabling them to take securities to the Treasury Board under the Finance Act and obtain an issue of Dominion notes in lieu thereof. This was not successful.

**10. Radio Broadcasts.**—Supports the principle of a national Radio Broadcasting system. This matter was under consideration by a Special Parliamentary Committee. A favorable report was made and a bill afterwards introduced which was very satisfactory. Same was accepted by the House.

**11. Pensions for the Blind Requested.**—The Government claimed that this was a Provincial matter, but they would give it sympathetic consideration. The matter was also taken up in the House of Commons by our members.

**12. Criminal Code Amendment.**—A resolution calls for the preservation of the right of free speech and assembly and the repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code. The House refused to consider the first reading of a bill to repeal Section 98, which was introduced by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth.

The reason given afterwards by the Prime Minister for the Government's action was that numerous telegrams had been received by the Cabinet the same day the bill was presented, demanding the release of eight Communists convicted at Toronto recently, all the said telegrams but two being signed by foreigners.

**13. Protective Tariff.**—This sets forth the general attitude of the U. F. A. in respect of the fiscal policy of the country, supporting in strong terms the principle of greater freedom of trade. The Government was opposed to the resolution.

**14. Wheat Bonus.**—This resolution indicates the attitude of the U. F. A. on the subject of wheat bonuses. It is to be noted that the farmers are not opposed to the bonus as an emergency measure, notwithstanding press reports, but that they do support the principle of extending this assistance to the areas where crop failures took place, also as an emergency measure, and by the adoption of the acreage basis in these areas.

The Government was non-committal:

(Continued on page 37)



# A Marketing Plan for Farm Products

A Proposed National Marketing Board to Prevent Disorganization of Canada's Domestic Market for Livestock, Dairy Products, Etc.



By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

The article published below, setting forth a convincing case for the establishment of a marketing board for farm products, was written shortly before the close of the session. On the day of prorogation, May 26th, Mr. Speakman wired from Ottawa as follows:

"Since writing this article prorogation has taken place and we now know that the proposed Marketing Board will not be established at this time. During the last day of the session, Miss Macphail, seconded by George Coote, moved an amendment upon going into supply, regretting the lack of adequate agricultural policy on the part of the Government, and suggesting various measures which might be taken to assist this industry.

"While replying to this motion, the Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, referred to the proposed Marketing Board, stating that the Government had given much consideration to this proposal but that it had been felt unwise to introduce such legislation prior to the Imperial Conference, as the question of greater imports of our farm products on the part of Great Britain would undoubtedly be discussed, and that it might be better to ascertain the attitude of our prospective customers toward such a plan, before putting it into operation.

"The announcement was made, however, that a commission would be at once appointed to examine into the whole question of marketing from the farmers' standpoint, to report in time for legislation to be introduced next session, if that report should warrant such a step. While there will be disappointment that more definite action has not been taken, there is yet hope that the work done by the promised commission will result in the appointment of a Marketing Board, and that the light which it may shed upon this confused and chaotic subject, may point the way to a brighter and better day for agriculture."

Owing to the fact that *The U.F.A.* is now published less frequently than in the past, each article in this series must cover a much longer period than has hitherto been the case. Consequently, it is not possible for the writer to deal, except in a very brief way, with the activities of the Federal Parliament during the period which has elapsed since the publication of the preceding article in this series. Under these circumstances, it has been thought wise, rather than to enumerate merely a succession of events, to select some one question of outstanding importance, and to discuss this more thoroughly than would otherwise be possible.

From the point of view of Agriculture, and indeed of the country as a whole, when considering any step which might be taken toward the solution of our economic problems there are two main angles from which we may approach the question. We may direct our attention and concentrate our efforts upon the more fundamental aspects of the situation—aspects which must involve far-reaching changes, and which must also involve, in great degree, international co-operation. We may, on the other hand, while not forgetting the larger issues, concentrate our immediate effort upon those things which are within our own immediate control, and which, while providing by no means a complete or final solution of our difficulties, offer some hope of definite, though limited improvement. As the former articles have dealt mainly with the more remote, though more fundamental suggestions, it is proposed in this article to discuss a phase of the Agricultural Problem which is of immediate import.

## Effect of Low Wheat Prices

Due in part to general conditions, and part to the extremely low prices received for wheat, which have forced many farmers to turn to other lines of farm activity, there has been within the past year or two a very substantial increase in the production of livestock, hogs, dairy products, poultry, etc., in all parts of Canada, but particularly in the West. This fact, coupled with the lessened per capita consumption of these products within this country, due in turn to widespread unemployment, and a lessened purchasing power, has resulted in this country being now upon an export basis in regard to many of these commodities. This attainment, instead of being, as it should be, a cause for congratulation, has had far reaching consequences, many of them most unfortunate.

The hopelessly disorganized condition of the farmers' market, the tragically low prices which he is receiving for his products, of every kind, and in every part of Canada, are not wholly due to conditions within this country. One of the chief causes of this situation may be found in the fact, a fact which has been proven again and again, that even a small exportable surplus of farm products, a small percentage over and above our domestic requirements, which must find a market in countries other than our own, will inevitably set the price for our total production, whether sold internally or abroad. It must be remembered too, in this connection, that the price which the farmer receives is not the price at which his products are sold in Great Britain or elsewhere, but that price less all the costs and charges incident to transporting and marketing these products in

those other lands. This fact—this law of economics it might almost be called—is partially, if not largely, responsible for the tremendous drop in values which has taken place in the past two years or so. Within a few months, sometimes within a few weeks, of our reaching an export basis, the results were fully apparent.

## Case of Hogs and Bacon

Take for example hogs and bacon. Within a few weeks of the time last year when our production exceeded our domestic consumption, the price of hogs had dropped one half. There is not space in this article to enumerate other cases fully, but practically the same was true of beef cattle, butter and other commodities. In brief, this is the situation, and it is to meet this that action of some kind is now imperative.

## One Obvious Remedy

One obvious remedy would be to remove from our domestic market that relatively small surplus, and to create or to re-establish that degree of healthy competition which is the life of trade under our present system. Attempts have been made, both by private initiative and by co-operative endeavor, to establish a market overseas for that part of our farm production which is over and above our domestic requirements, and of a quality suited to the wishes of our potential customers, particularly in Great Britain. Owing in part to market conditions in Britain herself, and in part to the losses incurred in connection with exchange, these efforts have been unsuccessful, and that continuity of supply which is so essential if we are to build up an export trade, could not be maintained. It has become evident that some other means must be found of meeting these losses.

## A Plan Evolved

The writer of this article has been much interested in this problem, as has the U.F.A. Federal Group, and after much research and discussion, in which the assistance of Mr. Arkell, one time Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, and later connected with the Live Stock Co-operative, was invaluable, his initiative and long experience giving him a peculiar aptitude for such work, a plan was evolved which was thought might be useful. The next step was to take the matter up with the Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, who had also given this question much thought. Here may it be said that it is most fortunate that in this instance Mr. Weir has proved himself a true Minister of Agriculture (rather than a political Minister), ready to co-operate for the good of Agriculture, and welcoming the suggestions and assistance of everyone who might have ideas upon the subject. This made it possible for the writer, and others interested in the farmers' marketing problems, to work with the Minister from the commencement of the session, in an endeavor

(Continued on page 16)



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## FIVE CENT BONUS

The Federal Government bonus of 5 cents a bushel on wheat raised in 1931 expires on June 15th. Wheat growers must deliver their wheat by that date in order to benefit by this bonus. We are anxious to give this announcement the widest kind of publicity in order that no wheat grower with wheat to deliver may lose this 5 cents a bushel.

\* \* \*

## FREEDOM

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

To sit in silence when we should protest  
Makes cowards out of men. The human race  
Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised  
Against injustice, ignorance, and lust  
The Inquisition yet would serve the law  
And guillotines decide our least disputes.  
The few who dare must speak and speak again  
To right the wrongs of many . . . . .  
Therefore do I protest against the boast  
Of independence in this mighty land.  
Call no chain strong which holds one rusted link,  
Call no land free that holds one fettered slave.  
Until the manacled, slim wrists of babes  
Are loosed to toss in childish glee,  
Until the Mother bears no burden save  
The precious one beneath her heart; until  
God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed  
And given back to labor, let no man  
Call this the Land of Freedom.

\* \* \*

## FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

With wheat at 60c a bushel, and fruit, and milk, and eggs, and farm products at proportionately low prices, the farmer is at his wits' end to keep body and soul and farm alive, says the *Vancouver Sun*. Yet each day one hears criticism against the Canadian Wheat Pool, the United States Stabilization Board and against Farmers' Co-operatives.

The Stabilization Board is the political end of the United States co-operative movement; it was a board formed by Washington to hand several hundred millions to United States farmers to balance what the tariff was doing for the United States manufacturers. But through the Stabilization Board, the fine co-operative work being done for the farmers has received no end of abuse. Stabilization is not co-operation. Stabilization is government pap, and should be distinguished as such in the minds of the public.

Co-operative farm movements are the salvation of the soil producer. Farmers must never forget that organization will beat disorganization every time. Unorganized, the farmer, whether he is farming fruit, or wheat or poultry or animal husbandry, is a prey for every middleman, for every financial and political group that can get a toe-hold on his work and products.

The farm products of United States sell to the public for 22½ billion dollars. The farmers of United States receive for them only 7½ billion dollars. Canada is much higher because wheat, Canada's crop, is not perishable. The consumer in New York pays 15c for milk; the farmer gets 5c of that.

\* \* \*

Through the Fraser Valley co-operative movement, the farmers are getting everything for their product except the overhead cost. In England, when a hen lays an egg there are ten middlemen with their ten

profits to get between that egg and the breakfast table. In British Columbia, when a hen lays an egg, the number of middlemen, because of poultry co-operatives, has been considerably reduced, but the spread is still too large.

Elevator companies take delight in maligning the Canadian Wheat Pool, overlooking the fact that the Pool and its co-operatives do more, and will do more, for the interests of the farmers than all the Governments and elevator companies combined. Because the Pool's operations landed into the middle of a world depression, does not detract from the great benefits that have been derived by growers through following the principle of co-operation.

The Stabilization Board of Washington was created for the purpose of distributing government subvention to farmers, and the fact that it happened to distribute several hundred millions of government monies, should not get mixed up in the public mind with the good work being done by farm boards and co-operative groups throughout United States and Canada.

Speculators, middlemen and politicians may slander his pools and his organizations, but the farmer's answer must always be organize, organize, and work and stick together.

The farmer's only possible escape from the life of a peon, which now confronts him, is economic organization along co-operative lines.

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## SOUND SENSE HERE

Critics and enemies of co-operative marketing associations make a great noise about losses which they claim are suffered because of inefficiencies of co-operatives. Because co-operatives cannot hold prices up and cannot continue brilliant records of achievement when everything else is going to the dogs, they are pointed to as failures. Nevertheless the co-operatives are fighting their way to success.

The stockholders of two of the country's largest concerns have taken losses aggregating \$2,800,000,000 since October, 1929. No one has attacked these companies, however, or criticised their policies or their officials. No one has suggested that these organizations be junked.

Attacks on co-operatives today are quite general all over the country. Certain interests are trying once more to break down the whole co-operative movement. Their efforts are not always in the open but are frequently insidious and under cover. In some sections farmers are being flooded with most vicious propaganda in an effort to break down their morale and their faith in organization.

It is a striking fact that since 1928 in spite of the collapse of prices and markets the 11,400 farmer-owned co-operatives in the country have increased their total business \$100,000,000. At the same time the number of co-operatives has increased to about 12,000. Less than eighty have failed. In the last six months there has been a total membership gain of 150,000 among co-operatives throughout the country. During this same period thousands of private businesses and corporations, some of them old and tried and nationwide in their operations, have gone to the wall.

It may well be that the present period of extreme business stress will prove the producers' co-operative a more constructive influence and better stabilizer of market conditions, than some of the traditional corporate concerns operated solely for the benefit of stockholders. —*Dairymen's League News* (New York).



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## FARM INDEBTEDNESS

A farm mortgage or an ordinary debt incurred when wheat was \$1.25 a bushel has to be paid for nowadays with 35c wheat.

That's the trouble with finances on the farm these days—deflation in wheat and no deflation in mortgages.

Some prominent men, including the editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, believe debts will have to be deflated in order to permit farmers to work out their financial tangles. A man will struggle to pay provided he feels he has got half a chance. He won't try if he believes his case to be hopeless.

France was confronted with an 80 billion dollar debt after the war. She knew it couldn't be paid so she promptly deflated the franc—cut off eighty per cent of its value. Her debt was automatically reduced to 20 billion dollars. The creditors suffered, but the debt could never have been paid.

How can our farmers pay with 35c wheat debts incurred when wheat was \$1.25? They can't. So deflation in debts must follow. If the farmers are forced out of business and off the land it will profit the debtors little. If the debts are reduced and the farmers permitted to stay and work off the balance something worth while will be accomplished.

\* \* \*

## ALL A MISTAKE

A year or so ago public sentiment seemed favorably inclined towards permitting full swing to the economic forces whose influence fixed the prices of such commodities as wheat. It was argued that the best method to follow was to permit the attitude of buyers and sellers as freely expressed on the exchanges to be given the fullest possible latitude.

In consequence of this attitude the prices of wheat have fallen to an unheard of figure—away below the cost of production in any country in the world—and the direct result has been the loss of purchasing power of the millions of people who earn their living by producing wheat. This has created a circumscribed market for manufactured goods and increased the extent of the world-wide depression.

Now the realization has come that the ruining of the purchasing power of such a large proportion of the world's population has been a serious mistake and well-informed people in all walks of life are seriously concerned in casting about for some method of restoring the position of the wheat grower. Arthur Brisbane, world's highest paid editorial writer, answered the question, "Must the price of farm products rise before the depression ends?" as follows:

"It seems to me that real prosperity must be based on the prosperity of the farms, since they are the nation's foundation. French prosperity, greatest in the world, is based on the fact that the farmer gets a good price for his products. While our farmers are getting less than 40c for wheat on the farm, the French farmer gets \$1.50 a bushel for his wheat—the Government sees to that—and at the same time French workers pay less for bread than it costs in the United States."

Even our old friend, Sir Josiah Stamp, has been moved to remark that "The recent catastrophic fall in prices has shaken the very foundations of our social, political and economic structure. It is absolutely imperative, if modern civilization is to endure, to solve the problem of preventing drastic changes in the price level."

## HUDSON BAY ROUTE

The Wheat Pool of Saskatchewan has courageously undertaken to show doubting Thomases that the Hudson Bay grain route is not the "white elephant" which various critics have tried to make it out to be. The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., is now engaged in shipping two million bushels of grain to the government terminal elevator at Port Churchill to demonstrate the feasibility of the route.

The Hudson Bay route was completed last year and a couple of shiploads of grain carried to Britain. Since then there has been a decided lull in Churchill activities. The minister of railways has apparently been making efforts to obtain traffic but unavailingly. Finally he made the statement that since the route was completed and facilities built at the port a lukewarmness had developed among the western advocates of the Hudson Bay route. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool took up the challenge with the hope that other shippers would follow its example.

While Alberta's logical corridor to the sea runs westward, and while the Alberta Wheat Pool is particularly interested in the development of the grain routes via the Pacific, still we would like to see a success made of the baby grain route via Hudson Bay. A lot of money has been spent on developing this route but it is futile to expect great things within a short time. The route will have to be encouraged for many years before it can be definitely established. Vancouver's experience shows this to be true:

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## STATEMENTS TO BE ISSUED

Statements showing the financial position of Pool members with regard to the Alberta Wheat Pool will be mailed from head office during the last week in June. These statements have been delayed due to the necessity for using the greater part of the clerical staff of the Wheat Pool in the work of Pool Elevators during the busy season. When the rush was over in the elevator department the staff was immediately set to work to get out the aforementioned statements.

In its attitude towards the membership the Alberta Pool has always striven to be absolutely frank. There has never been any attempt at concealment of any feature of importance. This policy is in accordance with the generally accepted co-operative principle that the members must be kept informed fully as to their business.

The statements that will be issued will give each member in detail his position in regard to the 1929 overpayment which plunged the Wheat Pool into financial difficulties. Since that happening the Wheat Pool has re-organized and has made considerable progress on the road back, particularly during the current year. There is now good reason to be hopeful over the Pool situation in this Province, particularly in view of the sustained loyalty as shown by the membership.

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Crop conditions are fairly good throughout the greater part of Alberta at the time of writing but it does not do to let one's enthusiasm run away with itself. The critical months of June and July have yet to be faced and it is foolish to say with any assurance a bumper crop will be produced. Rains in May were encouraging but rains in June and July along with good growing weather will be needed to produce a good crop. Then there are the menaces of frost, hail, rust, grasshoppers and cutworms which intervene before the harvest time comes.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## THE WHEAT OUTLOOK

In spite of the most bullish kind of news the wheat market has made very little upward progress at the time of writing. This is possibly due to the continuance, and even the aggravation of the world-wide depression and the uncertainty over national finances, particularly in Europe.

Deterioration has persisted in United States' winter wheat crop, which Broomhall declared to be the most important wheat crop in the world. United States Government estimate was lowered to around 440 million bushels, which is 387 million bushels less than last year. Private estimators have given their opinion that since the Government report was released, further damage has been suffered. The next United States Government report will cover conditions as at June 1st. An idea of the state of affairs in the winter wheat belt is evidenced by the figures recently released by the private crop estimator, Mr. Cromwell. He gave estimated wheat figures of this year in Kansas as around 75 millions bushels as compared with 226 million bushels production last year.

Then there is the situation in Russia which cannot be overlooked. There is no doubt but that serious events are transpiring in the U.S.S.R. The actual situation is difficult to ascertain but the fact that Russia has recently bought several million bushels of wheat for shipment to Vladivostok from Canada and Australia is indeed significant. Several of the shipments which left Vancouver destined for Russia were wheat from Alberta Pool elevators. There now remains little doubt of the fact that Russia's 1931 crop was a poor one and that serious shortages of wheat developed in a number of regions of that vast country. Russia's total 1931-32 shipments reached 72 million bushels, but for over a month she has not exported a bushel of wheat. It also seems apparent that spring seeding has been delayed and will be but little, if any, larger than last year. Much of the trouble of last year's Russian harvest was caused by late seeding.

The above are the outstanding features of the international wheat trade. But in addition there are other interesting phases. Shipping of wheat from Argentina is slowing down; Australia is getting her surplus pretty well cleaned up, and the United States Farm Board supplies are gradually diminishing, being down to 90 million bushels at the time of writing. Canada's visible stocks on May 25th, were down to 153 million bushels and weekly shipments were increasing, running around five million bushels. The demand from Europe is keeping up at a fairly good rate and this may continue until the middle of the summer.

European crops on the whole are late and fine weather is needed to give a good return. Crops in the Danube countries are not very good. India's crop will not furnish any exportable surplus. Crop conditions in China are only fair.

Seeding in Canada has been completed with a reduction of a million acres from last year. Australia is planning an increase of a million acres in its wheat acreage and Argentina an increase of a million and three quarters.

On the whole, the situation appears to be more favorable. A lot depends on the outturn of European crops and also upon the reserve supplies on that continent. Mr. Broomhall thinks these

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASING

The Australian wheat acreage now being seeded for harvest next November and December is provisionally placed at 15½ million acres, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. This compares with a seeded area of 14½ million acres last season, and 18.2 million acres two years ago.

## Sheep for Three Pence Each

A despatch from Capetown, South Africa, tells of the sale of 800 sheep carrying 16 months' wool at three pence each. These sheep were offered for sale as part of an assigned estate at Harri-smith, Orange Free State. This incident gives an idea of the financial plight of farmers in that territory.

## The Answer Is "No"

"Can you people, as a great industry—broken up into scattered units—can you play the keys of commerce without your co-operative organization to help you play the game? I don't think you can, and history denies that you can!"—*Theodore Macklin, director of markets for California.*

## Reports of Damage to U.S. Farm Board Wheat Supplies

A report from Washington, D.C., states that deterioration is in evidence in wheat stored by the United States Farm Board. Twenty cars of flour ground from Farm Board supplies for the relief of destitute unemployed was consigned to Baltimore. An examination of this flour revealed that two cars were deemed as unfit for human food and the balance was considered of very low grade.

## Three Kinds of Co-operators

There are three kinds of co-operative members. There are the rowboat people; the sailboat people and the steamboat people. The rowboat people always need to be pushed or shoved along; the sailboat people move along when a favorable wind is blowing. But the steamboat people move along continuously through calm or storm. They are the masters of themselves and their surroundings.

## Russia Buying Canadian Wheat

The international wheat trade was rather surprised at the action of Soviet Russia in coming into the market for the purchase of several million bushels of wheat for shipment to the Far East. Most of the wheat purchased so far is Alberta wheat taken from Vancouver. The rumor is that this wheat is needed for food for Russian armies concentrated in the area contiguous to Manchuria. It is generally accepted that Russia is in rather a serious plight so far as wheat supplies are concerned in certain areas where there were crop failures last year. Wheat shipments from Russia's Black Sea ports have virtually ceased for many weeks.

reserves are very low, but lack of free buying does not seem to bear this out. Broomhall is quite insistent that there will be a steady demand for North American wheat in Europe until the middle of the summer, particularly in view of the lateness of the crops on that continent.

## THE MAGNITUDE OF AGRICULTURE

Alonzo Taylor of the Food Research Institute of California, recently said that there are approximately 1,800,000,000 people in the world and that, in a general way, it requires the labor of two out of every three to feed and clothe them all.

Put in another way, the production of food, so that the people of the world may live, calls for the effort, either direct or indirect, on the part of two out of every three people inhabiting the globe—approximately a billion and a quarter.

Agriculture, therefore, becomes an industry and an activity of first importance in the scheme of modern human life. And because this is so, the interest of all must, fundamentally, lie in the success or failure of those millions whose primary contribution to the welfare of the world is the cultivation of the soil.

## Grasshoppers in Argentina

Argentina is planning the erection of a wire gauze fence 3 feet 9 inches in height along its northern boundary to keep out grasshoppers which have caused increasing damage to crops with the passing years. These grasshoppers originate in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. While young they crawl along the ground and it is believed that a fine wire fence would stop them and permit their destruction by acids or flame projectiles.

I assert that there never can be any progress in rural districts or any real prosperity without farmers' organizations or guilds. Wherever rural prosperity is reported of any country inquire into it and it will be found that it depends on rural organization. Wherever there is rural decay, if it is inquired into, it will be found that there was a rural population but no rural community, no organization, no guild to promote common interests and unite the countrymen in defence of them.—George Russell ("A. E.") in *Co-operative Marketing Journal*.

## Farmers Must Match Organized Buying With Organized Selling

*James C. Stone, Chairman, Federal Farm Board.*—"I want to say to our farmers in Ohio that agriculture will never be on a parity with industry until the farmers of America through intelligent co-operative organization have met and matched the grand scale organization of industry and business with a grand scale organization of agriculture. Not until farmers as producers of marketable products no longer buy at retail and sell at wholesale will they stand on a par with other manufacturers in the conduct of their business.

"To such a program it seems that we can dedicate our best efforts with the knowledge that we are building a permanent agriculture for ourselves and our future farmers which will result in great good not only to agriculture, but to all basic industries in our country."

There is possibly eight million bushels of wheat yet to be delivered in Alberta. As the government bonus of 5 cents a bushel expires on June 15th, owners of this wheat should see to it that it is delivered by that date. Five cents a bushel on eight million bushels means \$400,000. As an afterthought we might mention that the best place to deliver your wheat is at an Alberta Pool elevator.



## NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES ARE NOW OPEN

On Monday, May 16th, 42,367 membership lists were mailed out to the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool. This large membership is divided up among seventy separate and distinct lists (one for each sub-district) containing an average of approximately 600 names each. These lists, which are sent out during the latter part of May each year, contain the name, membership number and address of each member whose land lies in the sub-district for which the list is made. The lists find their way to nearly every post office in Alberta and a few go to widely separated parts of the world where co-operatively minded owners of Alberta farms reside.

### Accuracy in Membership Lists

It will be readily understood that in such a large and widely scattered membership, a large number of changes of address occur in a year. Our lists, therefore, are constantly changing and considerable clerical work is involved at head office in keeping them up to date. While this work is facilitated by the use of the most modern equipment in the way of visible indexes and addressograph plates, the co-operation of the members themselves is absolutely essential to the maintenance of accuracy in our lists. An appeal is therefore made to all members to notify head office at once if they find on examining the list which came to them a few days ago that their name or address is incorrectly shown.

### Nomination of Delegates

On the last page of each list will be found a nomination paper, the reverse side of which contains a list of the qualifications of a delegate. This information should be read carefully. Any member may secure the nomination of a candidate for the office of delegate for his sub-district by writing the member's name, membership number and address on the nomination paper and having the paper signed by at least ten members in his sub-district. The signature of the member so nominated should be secured in the place provided on the nomination paper. Any number of qualified members in any sub-district may be nominated. Where only one member is nominated in any sub-district, such nominee (if qualified) will of course be declared elected by acclamation as delegate for that sub-district. Where more than one member is nominated in any sub-district, the names of all candidates so nominated will be placed on a ballot which will be mailed to every member in that sub-district not later than July 15th, and the voting will be confined to the names shown on the ballot. An easier or more democratic method of selecting the officers of the Pool would be hard to devise. Nominations for delegates for your sub-district are now open. The closing date is June 30th. Get your nomination in early.—R. O. German, Secretary.

The world area in cultivated apple trees is about 7,140,000 as nearly as can be estimated. This acreage is planted with approximately 415 million trees, yielding an average of around 550 million bushels of apples a year. Of the total, 34 per cent is located in the United States; 14 per cent in Russia; 10 per cent in France; 10 per cent in Germany; 3.3 per cent in Hungary; 2.9 per cent in Canada; 2.9 per cent in Poland; and 23 per cent in all other countries.

## GRADING OF GARNET

The recommendations of the Grain Standards Board in 1931 for separate grading of Garnet wheat were endorsed by the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in a report submitted to the House. This provides for the separate grading of Garnet for the crop year 1933-34. The board is given a free hand, however, to make changes in the proposed standards if it finds conditions warrant it. The report reads:

"Your committee in view of the evidence presented before them, a printed copy of which is herewith presented to the House, present the following recommendations:

"Your committee recommend that the Canada Grain Act be amended to make operative for the crop year 1933-34, the recommendations of the Western Grain Standards Board, in so far as it relates to the grading of Garnet wheat as contained in the annual report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada for the year 1931. Provided that the said amendment shall have force and effect for the crop year 1933-34. Unless the said Board shall, after giving due consideration to the evidence given before your committee and conditions then existing, establish standards for the grading of Garnet wheat for the said crop year, different from the standards recommended by the said report of 1931.

"Your committee further recommend that 1,000 copies of this report and the evidence on which it is based be printed in blue book form for distribution to the growers of Garnet wheat so that they may be more fully advised of the intended change in the Canada Grain Act."

### An Old One Dug Up

"I got your letter about what I owe. Now be pachant. I ain't forgot you. Please wait. When I have the money I will pay you. If this was the Judgment Day and you was no more prepared to meet your Maker than I am to meet your account you sure would have to go to Hell. Trusting you will do this."

Sir Ashley Cooper, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, read the above letter at the company's annual meeting. He said it was received from a Canadian farmer and represented the tragic position of Canadian farmers today.

No doubt the reading of this letter caused amusement at the Hudson's Bay Company's annual meeting. They had to have one laugh during the occasion, for their own business revealed a loss of 3½ million dollars for 1931. But we doubt very much if the letter was actually written by a Canadian farmer. It has been kicking around the newspapers and periodicals of North America for some years and, if our memory serves us correctly, was originated in the United States. It is not by any means representative of the education or culture of Canadian farmers and gives an impression of ignorance that cannot but be resented.

Canadian farmers have debts aplenty, but that is not altogether their fault. They have been made the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for all Canada. Ever since Confederation, Canadian farmers' interests have been made subservient to other interests, no matter what government was in power.

And Canadian farmers are not the only ones in financially straitened circumstances in this fair Dominion or in the world.

## PROPOSED BULK HANDLING IN AUSTRALIA

Two schemes for the bulk handling of wheat have been proposed for the farmers of Western Australia.

The first scheme, prepared by State Officials, provides for the erection of elevators at 143 country sidings with storage capacities ranging from 40,000 to 320,000 bushels, with terminal at Fremantle capable of storing 1,500,000 bushels. This scheme is to be financed by the Government at an estimated cost of approximately \$5,000,000.

The plan submitted by the Westralian Farmers Limited, a producers' co-operative marketing association, provides for 342 elevators, the total cost of this scheme to be approximately \$2,250,000 and it would be financed by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and be purchased from them by the Co-operative Organizations in Western Australia—Westralian Farmers and the Western Australian Wheat Pool. In the scheme submitted by the Westralian Farmers it is estimated that the capital charge of a penny per bushel will secure the system for the Westralian Farmers in six years.

Under the Government system there is no provision made for its purchase by the farmers, as it is intended that the control should be vested in an independent trust and all moneys received kept entirely separate from consolidated revenue and used solely in financing the undertaking.

### Criticism Dying Down

*Calgary Herald*—The attention of the House of Commons has been drawn to a series of newspaper articles concerning the Canadian Wheat Pools, which appeared in some leading United States' newspapers recently, among them the *Chicago Tribune*. There were so many misrepresentations in the articles that no one with any knowledge of these organizations would give them serious consideration. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, very effectively disposed of the charges embodied in them by labelling them exaggerated untruths. He stated that the Canadian Wheat Pools are now functioning efficiently with the widespread support of grain growers in the Prairie Provinces.

It is noticeable that much of the criticism directed against the Pools a year or two ago has died down. There is a disposition everywhere discernible to give them a fair show. It has been made apparent that these farmer organizations were among the first victims of a depression that has levied exceedingly heavy toll among even the greatest of commercial enterprises, not only in Canada but throughout the world. Private grain firms of former strong standing have been hard hit as well.

The Wheat Pools are facing the present situation fairly and squarely, have assumed their obligations and are courageously undertaking to meet them in full. Their system of operation has been changed to meet the emergency and with any kind of good fortune they should eventually win back their way to solid financial ground.

In the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1932, Canada did business within the Empire to the value of \$366,655,495; imports, \$147,825,833; exports, \$218,829,262. In the same year Canada's business with the world outside of the Empire amounted in value to \$787,739,991; imports, \$430,215,951; exports, \$357,524,040.



**COST OF SHIPPING WESTWARD**

Recently there was printed in *The U.F.A.* a schedule of charges incurred by a bushel of wheat in being shipped via the Great Lakes to Liverpool. The approximate average charge totalled 35c.

Herewith are published approximate average charges incurred via the Pacific Coast Canadian ports, showing a total of 33c. The information was compiled by E. A. Ursell, statistician for the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Approximate average charges between the producer in Western Canada and the arrival of steamer at Liverpool docks per bushel of wheat, exported via Pacific Coast Canadian ports, calendar year 1931. (Furnished by E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.)

	Per bus.
1. Receiving at country elevator, weighing, elevating, spouting, insurance against loss by fire and storing for fifteen days, loading into cars for shipment, official inspection, weighing and registration fees, and selling on Vancouver market.....	5c
2. Railway freight rate from average western point shipping via Pacific coast terminal elevators.....	13c
3. Unloading at terminal elevator, Vancouver-New Westminster, elevating, weighing, cleaning, spouting, insurance against loss by fire or explosion, storage for fifteen days, and loading into vessel for shipment: (including official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees).....	2c
4. Approximate average cost of freight and insurance, Vancouver-New Westminster to Liverpool, calendar year 1931, per bus. of wheat.....	13c
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>33c</b>

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WINTER WHEAT REPORT**

United States winter wheat report as to conditions at May 1st was issued on May 11th. The report forecasts a yield of 440,781,000 bushels in the winter wheat area, which is 17,000,000 bushels less than the April 1st estimate and 347,000,000 bushels less than last year's production. The report gave a very drab picture of conditions in the winter wheat belt and all in all was an exceedingly bullish document. It estimated the acreage abandoned as 6½ million and production at 149 million bushels less than the ten-year average.

The estimate of production in the United States winter wheat area as given by private estimators is higher than that given by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Private estimators' figures are as follows:

Snow.....	445 million
Murray.....	456 million
Miller.....	481 million
Cromwell.....	462 million
Donovan.....	460 million
Average.....	463 million
Last year's production.....	787 million
10 year average production.....	549 million

The latest reports state that the supplies of wheat in the hands of the United States Farm Board is around 96 million bushels.

**ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION****PROSPECTIVE CANADIAN GRAIN ACREAGE**

According to the intention of farmers at May 1st, the spring wheat acreage of the Dominion of Canada is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at 24,571,500 acres compared with 25,554,205 acres sown in 1931. Most of the decrease occurs in the main wheat growing Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The intended acreage of oats is placed at 12,905,000 compared with 12,871,341 last year; barley, 3,688,400 compared with 3,768,269 last year; spring rye, 163,900 compared with 179,023 last year; flaxseed 559,450 compared with 627,430 last year; mixed grains, 1,198,000 compared with 1,186,877 last year.

On May 1st, farmers intended planting 2,552,000 acres to spring wheat in Manitoba, compared with 2,577,780 in 1931; Saskatchewan, 14,184,000 against 14,775,047 a year ago; and Alberta, 7,710,500 compared with 7,977,108 last year.

**Terrific Waste By Soil Drifting**

Soil drifting was not as great a problem this spring in Alberta as it was last year. Nevertheless the menace will undoubtedly recur from time to time and farmers should use every possible preventative measure. Professor Wyatt of Alberta University estimates that it would require from \$150 to \$250 worth of chemical fertilizer to replace the nitrogen lost from one acre by the blowing away of a layer of soil one inch deep. The removal of one inch of soil from the farming areas in the Province wastes 300 lbs. of phosphorous, 1,500 lbs. of nitrogen and 15 lbs. of organic matter. The phosphorous alone that is lost is equal to the amount removed from the soil by 20 crops of wheat each yielding 50 bushels to the acre. A pamphlet entitled "Soil Drifting and Its Control" has recently been issued by the University of Alberta and every farmer who is troubled by this menace should obtain a copy.

**Predicts Smaller Wheat Carryover**

The Canadian wheat carryover July 31st, 1932, will be in the neighborhood of 103 million bushels, according to an estimate published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is the smallest carryover since July 31st, 1928. During the crop year it is estimated that 33,710,000 bushels of wheat were used for feed, Alberta using 13,600,000 bushels for that purpose; Saskatchewan, 7,623,000; Manitoba, 3,240,000 and Ontario, 7,709,000.

**French Wheat Trade**

Unless Canada takes the initiative to open direct negotiations with France in order to reach traders' agreement to replace the denounced Franco-Canadian treaty expiring June 16th, the Dominion, instead of selling 32,000,000 bushels to France as it did in 1931, will have great difficulty in selling a single bushel. This viewpoint was expressed in Paris to the British United Press.

Spain has made approaches to Argentina to exchange Spanish steel and iron manufactures for wheat, but the South American country is not greatly interested, preferring cash for her grain. It is reported that Spain will require 26 million bushels of wheat.

**"THE CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE"**

Book by Dr. MacGibbon Reviewed by  
Winnipeg Free Press

Before reading this book or considering it as a subject for review in these columns, the writer of this critique happened to be "browsing" in a certain bookshop when its manager inquired: "Have you read Dr. MacGibbon's book on the grain trade?" Upon receiving a reply in the negative, one was informed that an order for six copies had just been received from a man in the Grain Exchange.

After reading it, one can readily understand why anyone engaged in the grain business not only should desire to possess this book, but also should want to have a stock on hand to give friends as a source of reference and enlightenment on a highly technical subject. The members of the grain trade as centered in the Winnipeg Exchange, long have felt that their business, while representing the largest single item in the country, never has been duly appreciated or understood by the general public outside, and particularly by that portion of it resident in the rural districts of Western Canada. Dr. MacGibbon has produced a book which should satisfy the most exacting of those in "the trade" who have felt the need of such publicity.

"The Canadian Grain Trade" according to the author's preface, is an effort "to set forth the exact methods by which Canadian grain is handled and sold, and to draw attention to the extensive organization and interests that the grain trade involves." The preface also states that this study of the Grain Trade was urged upon the author in 1925, but that it was delayed because he wished to watch the evolution of the Pool movement. Notwithstanding this explanation for delay, Dr. MacGibbon points out in a later sentence that he had "not dealt extensively with the co-operative movement, since this feature of Western Canadian life has been most adequately treated in other studies."

At once, one must say that the unity of this book, as well as its reputation for scientific research, would have been greatly improved had the author either given more adequate treatment to the farmers' co-operative movement, including the Pool, or beyond mere historical reference to the existence of those institutions, confined himself entirely to the detailed study of the technique of the trade.

**Drought Resistant Wheat**

An intensive search for drought resistant wheat is being made by the University of Alberta. This is the first attempt made in Canada to develop an intensive plant breeding program with drought resistance as its primary objective, and yet the losses from drought in the prairie Provinces have been greater than from any other factor. Dr. O. S. Aamodt, of the University of Alberta, recently gave a report covering the University's plans for overcoming the drought damage in wheat. In 1928 the University received a number of Russian wheat varieties which were developed for growing in areas with limited precipitation. The breeding program has been carried on in order to develop the high quality in these drought resistant wheats.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## PERSONAL OPINIONS

J. T. LANG, ex-premier of New South Wales—"An empire in which Empire wheat goes to China while foreign wheat floods the British market is the sham that cannot endure."

E. W. BEATTY, President Canadian Pacific Railway—"A wheat crop of from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels may reasonably be expected in Western Canada."

JOSEPH F. DUNCAN, in International Labour Review—"The international problem is to secure the minimum of disturbance in the flow of agricultural products to market and at the same time to ensure sufficient stability to enable production in each country to develop normally without exposure to the dislocations created by speculation on the one hand and political barriers on the other."

DR. O. S. AAMODT, University of Alberta—"Over a period of years the losses due to drought in the Prairie Provinces are probably as great as the losses due to all the plant diseases combined."

PROFESSOR WADHAM, Melbourne University, Australia—"Contraction of wheat acreage is likely to be much greater in Canada than in Australia. Canada has greater difficulties than Australia, including greater weed production, more rain during growth, and the difficulty of keeping the crop clean. Labor costs are higher in Canada, where the crop has to be harvested and trucked at top speed, involving the employment of much extra labor."

BABSON—"Just as it was the rise in wheat that saved McKinley in 1896 after four years of terrible depression and as it was drought and a rise in wheat that assisted Coolidge in 1924, so it may be a Russian shortage, possible Russo-Japanese warfare, and a short wheat crop in the United States that may raise prices and re-elect Hoover in 1932."

## Figures of World Unemployment

The International Labor Office estimated at the end of last year that in the 25 countries for which estimates were available, there were from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 unemployed. Recently the Independent Labor Office has issued additional information, showing that a further increase of unemployment has been recorded by practically every country since that date.

The increase is particularly low in Great Britain, partly due to administrative changes in unemployment insurance. In Germany, on the other hand, the total now exceeds 6,000,000, the percentage increase in the last twelve months being considerable.

France shows the highest percentage increase of all countries, her total figure of wholly unemployed well exceeding the million mark. The figure recorded for Italy now exceeds 1,000,000 for the first time.

## COMMENTARY

*An optimist is a railway president who predicts a bumper crop before it is seeded.*

*The days of Old "Lang" Syne are gone—in New South Wales.*

*A news despatch says that ladies' fashions are going to continue on slim lines, and we thought the new Empire hats would induce a rotund figure and clean up the wheat surplus.*

*You can't destroy the class system in a land where everybody hopes to belong to the upper class next year.*

*The League of Nations is trying to abolish poison gas from the next war. What's the use? They'll only think up something else.*

*Explorers in Brazil were chased by wild men who waved their arms, shouted and danced. One doesn't need to go further than the grain exchange to see that.*

*A monument should be erected to the "unknown corner" around which better times are hiding.*

*Even price wars don't seem to be so good for the body politic.*

*The difficulty does not lie in supply but in distribution. One party has the oil, the other the troubled waters.*

*It is said that engineers of fast trains eventually lose their nerve. Ottawa has some inhabitants they should try out on these trains.*

*An Ottawa M.P. says the West is populated by a lot of wild men with wild ideas. That's the result of mixed farming.*

*For a good steady job we don't know of a poorer opening than the Premiership of Japan.*

## The New Day

We must some day, at last and forever, cross the line between Nonsense and Common Sense. And on that day we shall pass from Class Paternalism, originally derived from fetish fiction in times of universal ignorance, to Human Brotherhood in accordance with the nature of things and our growing knowledge of it; from Political Government to Industrial Administration; from Competition in Individualism, to Individuality in Co-operation; from War and Despotism, in any form, to Peace and Liberty.—Thomas Carlyle.

## Brazil Continues Destruction of Coffee

Brazil is burning coffee at the rate of a million bags a month in order to get rid of a burdensome surplus. Out of 24 million bags of coffee on hand at the time of the 1930 revolution four million have been destroyed. The president of the national coffee council has stated that this destruction would continue at the rate of a million bags a month until the council has liquidated its accumulation of the lower grades.

The Saskatchewan Relief Commission has distributed 8,373,621 bushels of grain to approximately 50,000 farmers. Wheat seed distributed reached a total of 4,556,755 bushels. The feed shortage which threatened has apparently been met, largely by oats purchased in Alberta. Further distribution of seed and feed grains ended the middle of May.

## THE LAUGH LINE

A boy on holiday after fishing off the pier for three hours at last got a bite. An old lady near by loudly stated that it was a shame to catch such dear little fish. The boy was quick with his retort: "Well, he wouldn't have got into trouble if he had kept his mouth shut."

"We don't care what you think; we want to know what you know," remarked the lawyer.

"Well, I may as well get off the stand then," said the witness, "I can't talk without thinking. I am no lawyer."

"You must say 'our,'" stormed Mrs. McSnorter at him. "I'm tired of hearing you say 'my home,' and 'my car,' and 'my daughter.' The constant use of that word gets my goat."

The next morning McSnorter arose in his usual rough frame of mind and spent about five minutes rummaging about the room.

Finally she turned over in bed and yelled at him: "What are you looking for?"

"For our pants," answered McSnorter sourly.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me one use of cowhide?"

"Er, yessir. It keeps the cow together."

"What's that you call your mule?"

"I call him Corporation," answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?"

"From studyin' de animal an' readin' de papahs. Dat mule gets mo' blame an' abuse dan anythin' else in de town, an' goes ahead havin' his own way jes' the same."

Pastor: "How old are you, my little man?"

The youngster: "I don't know, sir, My mother was 26 when I was born, and now she's 24."

At a dinner party one gentleman arriving late found a seat reserved for him near the head of the table where the goose was being carved. "Ah!" he exclaimed with a pleasant smile, "I am to sit by the goose." Then observing the lady in the next chair, he made haste to add: "I mean the roasted one, of course."

Conductor: "How old is your little boy?"

Mother: "Four."

Conductor: "How old are you, my little man?"

Boy: "Four."

Conductor: "Well, I'll let him ride free this time, but when he grows up he'll either be a liar or a giant."

A friend of ours who used to drive an Austin got the hiccoughs one night and broke the rear axle.

The traveller entered the country grocer's shop and was met by an irate shopkeeper.

"You're just the man I've been looking for," said the shopkeeper. "The last time you came round you sold me some goods which you said were British. They weren't British at all."

"Well, to tell you the honest truth," explained the traveller, "they were in stock so long I thought they were British by naturalization."

"How's business?" a travelling salesman asked the new barber.

"Boy," replied the barber, "it's so quiet here you can hear the notes drawing interest a block away from the bank."



## FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING PLAN

(Continued from page 9)

to accomplish the end which we had in view, and to evolve some plan of marketing farm products which might have the effect of removing the surplus, and of securing that continuity of supply, that uniformity of quality, and that stabilization of market conditions and of price levels, which alone could develop our export trade, and which is our hoped for objective.

At the time of writing it is not known whether legislation to this effect will actually be introduced, as there are many difficulties in the way, rising mainly from a lack of knowledge of the subject on the part of many members of the House. It is therefore impossible to forecast just what provisions might be included in the event of the proposed plan becoming law. The main principles, however, are fairly well defined and may readily be understood, and it is in order that this may be the case, and in the hope that an informed public opinion may be created, that this article is written.

### National Marketing Board

The plan in mind would involve the appointment of a National Marketing Board, to which would be given fairly wide powers, to be exercised through regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council. These powers should include a large measure of control over the quality of the farm products to be exported. Just as we designate with anxious care the quality and grade of Canadian Wheat, having in mind the maintenance of this country's high reputation in that respect; just as we grade and inspect our dairy products, our eggs and our fruit, so we must carry out the same principle in regard to our farm products generally, and in relation to our export trade. It would be intolerable were we to permit some selfish, ignorant or shortsighted individual to jeopardize the future of Canadian Agriculture, by the shipment overseas of low grade cattle, or of any other farm product of poor quality, and of a character detrimental to our future trade. This might appear to some as high handed and dictatorial, but it is difficult to compute the harm which might be done, the incalculable damage to our reputation, the heavy financial loss involved, by the shipment of trashy products of which we have still too much in this country, but which are in no way representative of Canadian farm products as a whole.

Provision should be made for the supervision and control of transportation facilities, more particularly of shipping space for ocean transport, essential if organized export trade is to be carried on, especially in regard to our beef cattle. Other matters might be dealt with, and the necessary powers given to ensure the proper performance of those duties which such a Board might properly undertake, including an enquiry into the spreads between the prices paid by the consumer in relation to those received by the farmer producer.

### Central Feature of Plan

The central feature of such a plan, however, would be the establishment and the maintenance of a fund out of which the losses incurred in maintaining a continuous flow of exports, in good seasons and in bad, might be met by the Board. The chief reason for our inability to establish a satisfactory market in Great Britain for our agricultural products has been the fact that our shippers have never been in a position to guarantee a

continuous supply, but have always attempted to sell at such times and at such times only, as might suit their own convenience, and secure to themselves a profit. For this they can hardly be blamed, but it is not possible to establish an export trade upon such a haphazard, uncertain basis. The British importer will not trouble himself to create a demand for our products when he cannot tell from one month to another whether or not he may be able to secure these products and to meet the demand thus created, and more particularly when he can secure similar goods from other countries, such as Denmark for example, and when he can count with absolute certainty upon obtaining these goods, month by month and as required.

Generally speaking, there are periods in each year when the prices paid in Great Britain and in other outside markets, are relatively higher than our own, and at these times it is possible to ship with a profit. There are other periods, however, when the Canadian price is relatively the higher, and at such times there is a certain loss involved in carrying on an export trade. And yet, whether that surplus is not exported and must be absorbed at home, or whether it is exported and becomes the basis of our domestic prices, matters little. In either case the result is the same—our market is depressed, and we are forced to accept for our farm products the ruinously low prices which now obtain.

### Levy to Provide Fund

A fund has been referred to, by the use of which, under the direction of a Marketing Board, this situation might be met, and in this connection it might properly be asked, how this fund could be financed, and in what manner it should be expended, in order to produce the hoped for results. In order to finance this fund, it is suggested that a levy be imposed upon the farm product to be dealt with, to be paid as and when marketed, and whether sold in this country or abroad.

This plan would be unworkable, of course, in the case of products such as wheat, where the great percentage must be sold abroad, nor is this plan intended to apply in such a case. The situation is quite different, however, in respect of livestock, etc., and of the other articles of which mention has been made. In the majority of these, the exportable surplus represents but a very small percentage of the total production, being in many cases little more than 5 per cent of the whole. This would mean that the levy required would be so light as not to constitute any great burden. Take, for example, beef cattle. An average levy of one-tenth of one cent per pound upon the entire annual production, or in the neighborhood of one dollar upon a full grown steer, would provide a fund sufficient to pay 2 cents per pound upon the animals exported, or \$20 upon a 1,000 pound steer, which should amply cover any loss involved, even in the worst season.

A similar proportion would hold good in the case of hogs, varying in each case, of course, in accordance with the percentage to be exported; so that, if the removal of this surplus had the effect of raising the domestic price by only 50 cents per hundred, it would mean a return of 500 per cent upon the amount deducted by way of a levy.

Provision should be made that the funds derived from a levy upon any one class of commodity could be expended only in relation to that same class or

kind of farm product, so that no one article might be called upon to carry any loss involved in respect of any other class. Further, and this is most important, this assistance should not be given by way of any fixed sum, but should be a varying amount, being designed to meet the actual loss which might be incurred. As has been stated, this is most important, for were it otherwise, and were it to be paid by way of a fixed bonus, the very object which we have in mind would be defeated, as there would then be no inducement for any buyer to pay more than the very lowest price possible. Indeed, the tendency would be to keep the price paid the producer at as low a rate as possible, in order that the bonus might provide an additional profit, not to the producer, but to the buyer and shipper.

### Would Encourage Co-operation

In brief, this, or something of this nature, is the plan proposed. Under it the formation of co-operative shipping associations would be encouraged, as, being assured against losses on export, such as so greatly handicapped the C.L.C. during the past year, they would have (if loyally supported and efficiently managed) a good prospect of success, and should become a permanent and powerful factor in the solution of our marketing problems. It is a plan the principle of which has been endorsed by many farmer and public bodies, including the Agricultural Committee of the Alberta Legislature, the leaders of which have done good work in this regard.

Such a marketing plan should not be expected, in itself, to provide a solution for our agricultural ills, but it might and should be expected to do something by way of bringing order out of chaos, and of providing, for the first time in our Canadian history, the necessary channels through which our agricultural products might flow to their various destinations. It might provide a channel through which a growing export trade might develop, based upon continuity of supply and uniformity of quality, thus securing, or assisting to secure, that stabilization of marketing conditions and of price levels, which is so essential if Canadian Agriculture is to be placed upon a sure foundation.

### MONEY

"If money were issued in the only correct way by the nation, the services of the banks would be entirely superfluous and the function of Parliament, as in the maintenance of other standards, purely formal. The whole interest of banking is in incorrectly issuing money, and the skill (of bankers) for what it is worth, is in subsequently 'correcting', so far as may be possible or desirable, the inevitable consequences of their own action. They themselves produce the industrial evils which they are always, as now, being called in to prescribe for and cure. . . . It is impossible under the system for the nation ever to have a correct quantity of money. It is always being 'corrected.' It was deluged in it after the War, and now it is being subjected to the last agonies of thirst for it." —Professor Frederick Soddy, University of Oxford.

The Province of Alberta produced 22,957,922 lbs. of butter in 1931, or more the 600,000 lbs. above the previous high record of yearly production for the Province established in the year 1924.



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**SILENT TIRE**



## News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

### Is Direct Shipping to Plants Good Policy?

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Manager

We have received several letters lately enquiring as to the feasibility of shipping direct to the packing plant by truck, especially hogs. This of course is the outcome of low prices, and the intention, I have no doubt, is to avoid commission and market yard charges; and if all things were equal the point would be well taken.

But this does not happen to be so. And I believe the most feasible way to explain the situation would be to give several examples of situations when direct deliveries to the plants were cut off and the result in prices was to the advantage of the producers. This occurs in both the Edmonton and Calgary markets; but has shown up more distinctly at Edmonton, as we have three fairly large plants at this point.

The first I will cite was a very concrete case and happened in February of 1929, at a week-end—Friday to be exact. Hogs that day were \$9.50 on the basis of thick smooths, with a cut of \$1.50 on shops, \$1.50 on heavies, \$2.00 on extra heavies, \$2.50 number one sows, and \$3.00 number two sows. As the Montreal market was strong on heavy hogs and sows, and the Vancouver market strong on shop hogs, we were able to get an order from both these points on the above stated grades which would net the producers from 50c to 75c per cwt. more than the Edmonton price. Therefore we run out all our out grade hogs, leaving us with 150 thick smooths.

Naturally you would think that those would be easily disposed of, seeing that they were all one grade and uniform; but this was not the case, for the simple reason that packer buyers prefer the cuts, as the most profit is made on this class. The outcome of our action was the packers got together and absolutely refused to bid on the thick smooths, as a protest against the procedure, and made an open statement that they were determined to put a stop to this system by the Pool.

Fortunately a severe storm came up on the Saturday and Sunday, blocking the roads completely, which shut off all direct deliveries by truck. The result was that on Monday morning we had three plants with empty killing floors, and the three buyers that had their heads so closely together previously could not get into the office fast enough. The outcome was they bought the same hogs at 10c, or in other words paid \$145.00 more money than they could have done at the close of the week. And in every case where the direct shipments are closed off by impassable roads our market gains from 40c to 75c per cwt.

The latest example was during the period when the Minister closed the roads to truck traffic. At that time the price was from \$3.60 to \$3.85 and the first day the roads were thrown open our market dropped 20c per cwt. and have kept going. On the first day the roads opened one Edmonton plant received close on 1,000 hogs, the other plant around 700 and the third in the

first two days received such a run that they could not handle them and shipped four car loads to Montreal. Therefore all three were off the market. Why would they compete for their supplies when they got them at their own price? And the third that shipped to Montreal filled an order that otherwise would have been filled on the yards in competition. Therefore in reality four competitors were off the markets.

Now I believe it would be reasonable to expect that if those had all been competing on the market, instead of falling off 20c it would have risen 10c, which makes it a gross loss of 30c instead of 20c, if we assume this to be a reasonable statement. Therefore, if all the hogs had come on the market, we could deduct an average of 14c per cwt. for commission and yardage charges, and this still would give the producer 16c per cwt. more for his hogs.

Then what about the service? When shipped direct to the plant, a good proportion are graded by the plant grader.

All are weighed by a plant weighmaster. In no case to my knowledge is a self-registering beam scale used. When shipped to the yards through your own organization you have your own representative to look after your interests. All hogs are Government graded and all hogs are weighed on a self-registering beam scale by a disinterested weighmaster under Government supervision.

### COMMENT

Referring to a notice some time ago that the Alberta Co-operative Abattoirs, Ltd., were equipped to accommodate their members, whereby they could have their hogs custom killed and cured, please take note that this has been discontinued owing to the fact that our sales have developed to the point whereby we require all available cellar space for our own use.

Wm. YOUNG, Manager.

### Favoritism

Two little boys had misbehaved in school and as a punishment the teacher told them they would have to stay late and that each must write his name 100 times. On hearing this, one of them burst into tears.

"'Tain't fair," he cried. "His name's Lee and mine's Kestenbumstein."

## Public Ownership of Land

Correspondent Declares Policy in Farmers' Interest

"The resolution carried by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. dealing with state ownership of land was one that cannot fail to have a strong appeal to many thousands of Canadian farmers," states "Observer" an Innisfree correspondent in an article submitted to the editor. "The writer read with a deep sense of satisfaction the report of the Land Ownership Committee of the U.F.A. and also the article in *The U.F.A.* of March 1st, setting forth the views of the U.F.C. Saskatchewan Section, on this subject." "Observer", who is an active worker in the U.F.A. movement, a Canadian of U.E.L. stock "whose ancestors arrived in the Bluenose Province twenty years before Confederation," states that over a period of twenty years he has made a study of this subject.

"Observer" passes in review the various land settlement schemes which have been put in operation in Western Canada, and states that the net result is that one-third of the population of Alberta, including farmers, had to be given direct relief last winter.

He asks whether, now that Alberta controls her own resources, the old policy which leads to mortgaging at high interest rates, bringing the farmer to helplessness, is to continue; or whether the people "are going to demand that a sound plan of state ownership be put in operation. These are questions", he states, "that must be answered without undue delay, if our farmers are going to survive." He touches briefly on the New Zealand plan, adopted thirty years ago, which he considers worthy of close study by the farmers of Alberta.

### The Monopolists' Ramp

In writing of land ownership, "Observer" deals with the subject of Canada's natural resources, which, to the great detriment of the public interest, are today largely in the hands of private monopoly. "Supposing tomorrow," he

states, "as you ride along our highways you were to see large notices printed in bold type to this effect:

"Control of the Present and Future Generations Now on Sale.—Long term franchises to take the earnings of unborn millions, being disposed of at very low rates—Monopoly of Water Power, Light, Heat, Oil, Gas, Land, and all other Sources of wealth and necessities of Life also at Low Rates—Social position, Political Power, Industrial Mastery of Men and Women, and all other Rights and Privileges that go with the Monopoly of the Above Mentioned, handed over by our Governments to Individuals and Corporations in Any quantity to suit the Purchaser also at Low Rates—to Have and to Hold for Themselves and Their Descendants and Successors Forever—Seats in the Senate and House of Commons, Batches of Votes and Legislation, with Bouquets of Orders-in-Council Thrown in for Good Measure. Choice Slices of Ripe Melons to Be Cut at Future Dates—High Protection Provided until all Monopolies Are Past the Toddling Stage and Able to Stand up and Walk—Legislation to Safeguard Your Future from Encroachment of Public Ownership."

"Now cast your mind's eye back over the development of our country and draw your own conclusions. One may be pardoned for asserting that the people would rise and with one voice demand that such proceedings, clearly announced, be stopped at once." The writer proceeds to indicate that this continuous alienations of the people's resources is exactly what has taken place.

A woman motorist was driving along a country road when she saw two repair men climbing a telegraph pole.

"Fools!" she exclaimed angrily to her companion, "they must think I've never driven a car before."



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**I**N the past 13 years ninety-two and a half cents out of every Dollar received was returned in Claims. If a larger volume is written a still larger percentage can be returned as certain costs such as rent, salaries, advertising, printing, etc., are almost the same whether 5,000 or 10,000 applications for insurance are received. Thousands of farmers not insured were hailed last year.

You cannot afford to be without the protection.

If you have not received an application form from us, you may procure one from the Secretary-Treasurer of your Municipal District. He will be pleased to give you full particulars of the Plan.

You do not pay any premium until after the rates are set late in September.

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**The HAIL INSURANCE BOARD**  
Head Office at - - - - - CALGARY, ALBERTA



### EXTRA SPECIAL "NON-RUN BLOOMERS"

**U-173**—Biggest bargain ever! Non-run first grade rayon silk bloomers for women. Popular shades. Reg. to \$1.00 pair. Sizes: 16 years and 32 to 42 bust. **3 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### RAYON and LISLE SOCKS

**U-105**—Men's fancy rayon and lisle dress socks in newst patterns, assorted colors. Reg. 35c pair. All sizes. **5 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

# DOLLAR

## MAIL ORDER BARGAINS!

### THREAD SILK WOMEN'S HOSE

**U-13**—First quality thread silk hose for women. New heels. All popular colors. Reg. 75c pair. Sizes: 8½ to 10. **3 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### BOYS' JERSEYS

**U-198**—Here's a timely bargain. Cotton V-neck jersey pullovers for boys or girls. Navy blue. Reg. 35c each. Sizes: 4 to 14 years. **5 FOR \$1.00**  
Now, Delivered....

### MEN'S OVERALLS

**U-65**—High-back red-back Blue denim overalls. Good standard make. Sizes 32 to 44 waist. Leg inseam, 30 to 34. **Delivered pair.. \$1.00**

### BOYS' PANTS

**U-17**—Boys' tweed "Shorts"—knee pants—good wearing quality. Assorted colors. Reg. up to \$1.00 pair. Sizes: 6 to 11 years **3 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### HIGH GRADE WORK SHIRTS

**U-157**—Clearing hundreds at this low price. Checked flannels, plain flannels or moleskins. Extra well made. Reg. \$1.50 to \$2.45 each. Sizes: 14 to 16½. **Delivered, each..... \$1.00**

### "COLGATE'S" TOOTH PASTE

**U-404**—With every four 25c tubes of "Colgate's" Dental Cream we include four Free. Value \$2.00 **8 TUBES \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### DRESS SOCKS

**U-397**—Regular dollar a pair all-wool—fancy cashmere socks for men. All sizes. Assorted colors. **2 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered....

### POCKET WATCH

**U-216**—First rate 16 size pocket watch for men or boys. Nickel case, good movement. Day and night dial. Reg. \$2. **Delivered, each..... \$1.00**

### MISSSES' SILK and RAYON HOSE

**U-43**—Smart dress hose for girls of all ages. First quality. Fine gauge rayon-and-silk, seamless feet, seamed backs and fine lisle heels, toes and garter welt. Reg. 39c to 50c Colors: Nickel, Rosodor, Sunbronze, Caresse, Champagne, Gunmetal, Black, White. Sizes 6½ to 9. **5 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### "6" PAIRS STOCKINGS

**U-187**—Children's 1x1 ribbed cotton stockings. Reg. 25c pair. Colors: Black, Fawn. Sizes: 6 to 10½. **6 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### WOMEN'S BLOOMERS

**U-171**—First quality balbriggan bloomers for women. Live elastic at waist and knees. Reg. 35c pair. Peach or Pink. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. **5 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delv'd.

### WOOL SOCKS

**U-195**—Heavy ribbed all - wool work socks for men. Medium grey shade, white trim. Last price, 35c pair. **Special 5 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delv'd.

### MEN'S WORK SHIRTS

**U-155**—Assorted Blue, Khaki and cotton work shirts now offered for quick clearance. Values to 1.00 each. Sizes 14 to 17-in neck. **2 FOR \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### MEN'S TIES

**U-167**—New patterns in rayon silk ties for men. Lined to prevent wrinkling. Assorted colors. Reg. to 59c each. **4 TIES \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### Men's Dress Shirts

**U-39**—Not ordinary shirts—but high-grade English woven broadcloths. Assorted fancy patterns. Attached collars. Reg. to \$2.25. Sizes: 14 to 17½. **Delivered, each..... \$1.00**

### Boys' Combinations

**U-498**—Balbriggan union suits for boys. Sleeveless, knee length style. Sizes: 4 to 14 years **3 SUITS \$1.00**  
Delivered ...

### Boys' "Toreador" Pants

**U-500**—Snappy style and good wear. Black or fancy denim with colored emblem. Reg. to \$1.75. Sizes: 8 to 18 years **Delivered, pair..... \$1.00**

### Army & Navy

**DOLLAR DAY**  
Mail Order Bargains are Famous  
Order Now

### CANVAS OXFORDS

**U-103**—"Kaufman" Patsy, women's first-grade fancy Fawn canvas with crepe-finished rubber soles and flat heel. Sizes 2½ to 7. **Delivered, pair..... \$1.00**

### CIGARETTE TUBES

**U-502**—A real special! Thirteen boxes. 1,300 cigarette tubes for use in cigarette-making machines. Highest grade only. **Delivered.... 1,300 FOR \$1.00**

### MEN'S WOOL SOCKS

**U-177**—Assorted all-wool summer weight, grey work socks for men. Reg. 25c **7 PAIRS FOR \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### WOMEN'S HOSE

**U-145**—Half and quarter fancy prints on lovely styles. Sizes: 36 to 42. **Delivered.....**

### WOMEN'S "LISLE" HOSE

**U-175**—Women's first quality smooth lisle hose. Fresh new stock. Colors: Grey, Breeze, —Fawn. Reg. 35c. Sizes: 8½ to 10 **5 PAIRS \$1.00**  
Delivered.....

### WORKING

**U-113**—Unlined horsey wrist style. All sizes. **Now delivered.....**

### WOMEN'S

**U-81**—First quality Colors: Grey, —Fawn. Reg. 25c pair. Sizes: 8 to 10. **Delivered.....**

### OVERALL PANTS

**U-75**—Red-back blue denim overall pants, also 220 weight white-back. Waist sizes: 30 to 42. **Delivered, per pair..... \$1.00**

### RAYON

**U-53**—Rayon girls. quality. Sizes: 10 to 14. **Delivered.....**

### A FREE GIFT Included with

### WOMEN'S SHOES

**U-501**—One-strap with low heel, of black kid finished leather. Ideal house shoes. Leather sole. Sizes 3 to 8. **Delivered, pair..... \$1.00**

### SILK and WOOL SWEATERS

**U-606**—Boys' rayon and wool V-neck pullovers. Smart, bright, in Jacquard designs. Reg. \$1.75. Sizes: 4 to 8 years. **Delivered, each..... \$1.00**

### BOYS' PLAY SUITS

**U-300**—Highest grade, brightly trimmed coveralls for children. Khaki, Blue or Black. Regular \$1.25 to \$1.50. Sizes: 2 to 8 years. **Delivered, per suit..... \$1.00**

### GAUNTLET GLOVES

**U-603**—Men's gauntlet style cream horsehide work gloves at half price. All sizes **Delivered..... 2 PAIRS \$1.00**

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# 15 DAYS ONLY ORDER NOW!

## HOUSE DRESSES

Long sleeve styles in assorted colors and quality and fast colors. Reg. 2 for \$1.00

## "10" TOWELS, \$1.00

U-396—White or colored towels with borders. Good quality. Reg. 2 for 35c. Sizes: 15x30 10 FOR \$1.00 Delivered.....

## WOMEN'S REINFORCED SILK HOSE

U-11—"Goodwear" brand, first quality reinforced rayon silk hose for women. Heaviest quality made—long wearers. Colors: Nude, Camel, Pongee, Champagne, Mocha, Gunmetal. Black, Sunbronzs. Sizes: 8½ to 10 Formerly 59c pair. Delivered..... 3 PAIRS \$1.00

## LOVES

Best work gloves for men, st year, 85c pair. 2 PAIRS \$1.00

## WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

U-197—First quality rayon silk hose for women. Popular heels, lisle welt, sole, toe and heel reinforced. Full length. Reg. 50c pair. All popular colors and Black and White. Sizes: 8½ to 10. Delivered..... 5 PAIRS \$1.00

## WOMEN'S SUMMER VESTS

U-302—High - grade sleeveless and opera style rayon striped fine cotton vests for women. Reg. 50c each. Assorted colors. Sizes: 34 to 44 in. bust. Delivered 5 FOR \$1.00

## MEN'S SWEATER COATS

U-406—Men's shawl collar sweater coats. Medium weight wool in popular heather shade. Two pockets. Sizes: 34 to 44 in. chest. Delivered each..... \$1.00

## HOSE

Cotton hose for women. Black, Santan, Bran, Black. 10 6 PAIRS \$1.00

## BLOOMERS

Black bloomers for popular shades. First 16 years. Reg. 8 PAIRS \$1.00

## MEN'S SPRING CAPS

U-29—Smartly patterned tweed caps for men. Sizes 6½ to 7½. Reg. to \$1 each. Delivered..... 2 FOR \$1.00

## WOMEN'S RAYON "PANTIES"

U-165—Rayon silk "panties" with lovely trim in contrasting shades. Elastic at waist. Regular 69c pair. All popular shades. Sizes: 3 PAIRS \$1.00 Small, medium, large. Delivered ....

Orders of \$10.00 or Over

## FLANNEL SHIRTS

U-218—Men's all-wool and union flannel work shirts. Khaki or Grey. Standard makes. Reg. to \$1.95 each. Sizes: 14 to 17 in. neck. Delivered each..... \$1.00

## WOMEN'S SLIPPERS

U-181—Soft sole house slippers of patent and suede leather. Low rubber heel and pom t front. Reg. \$1.00. Sizes: 3 2 FOR \$1.00 to 8. Delivered.....

## "BUCKSKIN" SHIRTS

U-159—Here's a record in bargains! Our famous "Buckskin" cloth shirts for men, in Blue or Khaki. Single or double shoulders, coat style wopockets. Worth \$1.85 each. Sizes: 14½ to 18 neck. Delivered, each..... \$1.00

## MEN'S COMBINATIONS

U-194—Long sleeve, ankle length, medium combinations for men. Elastic knit, medium weight from cream cotton yarn. Reg. \$1.50. Sizes: 34 to 44 in. chest. Delivered, snit..... \$1.00

## "Non-Run" Vests

U-185—High grade women's rayon silk vests, non-run weave. Values to 95c each. Colors: Peach, Flesh, Coral, Nile, White. Sizes 34 to 44 bust. Delivered ..... 3 FOR \$1.00

## Boys' Combinations

U-202—Half sleeve, knee length buttonless balbriggan combinations for boys. Reg. 50c each. Sizes: 4 to 14 years Delivered.... 3 SUITS \$1.00

## "No Button" Combinations

U-395—Men's medium weight combinations. "No button" style. Long sleeves, ankle length. Reg. \$1.50. Sizes: 34 to 44. Delivered, suit..... \$1.00

## Sleeveless Vests

U-15—Silk finished, highest grade finely ribbed cotton vests for women. Finished at neck, arms and shoulders with silk, colored embroidery trim. Reg. to \$1 each. Sizes 34 to 42 bust. Now, delivered 3 FOR \$1.00

## SILK BLOOMERS

U-183—High-grade rayon silk full cut bloomers. Knit in a lock stitch. Heavy quality Reg. to \$1.25 each. Popular colors. Sizes: 34 to 44 bust. Delivered..... 2 PAIRS \$1.00

## MEN'S CAPS

U-201—These are our very best new fancy all-wool tweed caps for young men. Silk lined. Reg. to \$2.25. All sizes. Delivered, each..... \$1.00

## MEN'S TROUSERS

U-200—Tweed or worsted trousers, for men, at a rock-bottom price! Usual pockets and fittings. Assorted colors, Waist sizes: 32 to 44 inches. Regular to \$2.50. Legs inseam: 27 to 30 inches. Delivered, per pair..... \$1.00

## "POLO" SHIRT AND TIE

U-402—Rayon silk "Polo Shirts" for men. Long sleeve style—very popular. We include free with each shirt a man's silk tie. Value \$1.95. Sizes: 34 to 44 in. chest. Colors: Blue, tan, white. Delivered, Shirt and Tie..... \$1.00

## 8 PAIRS SOCKS

U-203—Men's fancy patterned cotton dress socks. All sizes.

Delivered..... 8 PAIRS \$1.00

## MOLESKIN SHIRTS

U-199—Our best work shirts for men now sacrificed. Of Blue or Khaki "Moleskin." Coat style, two pockets, full yoke. Reg. \$1.75. Sizes: 14 to 18-in. neck. Delivered each..... \$1.00

## "70" RAZOR BLADES

U-57—Seven packages (70 blades) of safety razor blades for old model Gillette razors. Worth \$2.50. Delivered..... 70 BLADES \$1.00

## WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

U-604—"Seconds" in women's rayon and pure silk hose Assorted colors including Black and White. Sizes: 8 6 PAIRS \$1.00 to 10. Delivered

## CRIB BLANKETS

U-600—Children's softly napped Crib Blankets. Bound edges. Pink or Blue in Nursery designs. Size: 30 by 36 inches. Delivered..... 2 FOR \$1.00

## FANCY "MOLESKIN" SHIRTS

U-73—Men's fancy patterned long wearing cotton moleskin summer shirts. Best standard make. Coat style, two pockets. Formerly \$1.75. Sizes: 14 to 18. Delivered, each..... \$1.00

## WOMEN'S GLOVES

U-450—Suede fabric gloves for Women. Popular shades. Reg. 50c. Sizes: 6 to 7½ 4 PAIRS \$1.00 Delivered.....

## POCKET KNIVES

U-399—High-grade brass-lined pocket knives. Two blades, medium size. Reg. to \$1 each 3 FOR \$1.00 Delivered.....

MAIL  
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## 30 RAZOR BLADES and RAZOR

U-504—"Ruby" safety razor blades are guaranteed the best made in Canada. Fit new or old model Gillette razors. We include a new "Gillette" razor free. Value \$3.25 30 BLADES AND \$1.00 Delivered..... RAZOR

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN ONLY

# DRE-REGINA-SASK



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## "A Mad World, My Masters"

Capitalism in Decline Reveals Tragic Absurdities—Sanity to be Restored Only Through Social Reconstruction

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

Back again to the West! back to the country! back where one no longer hears about the ten per cent salary cut, but the two-cent per dozen eggs and the butter and cream almost equally low as a source of income. Back where one does not hear of families trying to pinch along with barely enough to eat, but where it hardly pays to have the eggs and butter sent in to town.

What a mad world we are living in! Nature on the whole has been lavish in her gifts when she has been aided by man, and man himself has made such wonderful advancements in science and invention that now we have the knowledge, the material and the ability to make life wonderfully full, instead of the scrimped, bare and uncertain existence it is to so many.

I have just been reading a most interesting address published by the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, dealing largely with social waste. The speaker, John L. Hodgson, was an engineer whose life had been devoted to inventions to save industrial waste and in that capacity had worked, and travelled extensively and had been instrumental in saving immense wealth. He added that instead of being able to be glad because of the increased community prosperity, he was haunted by a wan army of 20,000 unemployed because of his efficiencies.

The speaker goes on at length to enlarge on the folly of the present economic system, which seems to be run on the "age-old and world-wide experience of every ruling class that men are more easy to control when they have lost their economic independence."

There was much I had intended passing on from this speech, but after making my notes I found a foot note which said a copyright was strictly reserved by the author in all countries, and I never know then just how much one is at liberty to quote.

On looking over a list of some of the lectures delivered before this society it seemed quite true that, as was remarked in the introduction, it contained ideas that were new to many.

### Universal Stirring Against Capitalism

But to me it was a very hopeful sign that such an excellent address was delivered there and so well received. To anyone reading very much in these days it is evident that there is a universal stirring against our present economic condition and the capitalist system. No doubt you all read the Editor's article in *The U.F.A.* of May 2nd on the League of Social Reconstruction. If you happened to be extra busy in the garden or at the spring work and missed it, be sure and get the number and read it. Read

the "first steps." You can not fail to note how very much they resemble the aims and objects of our organization and how very much life would be changed if our public life were adjusted along these lines.

There is an old saying that if we give anything rope enough it will hang itself. I wonder if the present capitalist system is not beginning to strangle because it has exerted itself until it has produced a universal effect of insecurity, of suffering and public inefficiency.

At first the laboring classes and the farming classes were the ones who felt the effects of its injustices, and they began in self-defence or self-protection to organize. But the capitalist system, like some great unsatisfied monster, has gone on insatiable in its appetite for power, until more and more people are being roused to the wasteful and cruel folly of the present situation.

### Growth of Study Groups

Everywhere today groups and organizations are being formed to study social conditions. There is an effort being made to get away from private monopolies. For instance the report brought in to Parliament by the Radio Committee, which Parliament has adopted, would not have been possible a few years ago. Instead of the radio being in the hands of private concerns to use as they will, the most wonderful educational factor of the age will be in the hands of the Government.

This then, is the last time in the world when we can afford to slack it, for government owned and controlled means owned and controlled by us, the people, and to be in the control of ignorance in any form would be a pitiful condition.

It is the last time in the world when we can afford to be ignorant of public affairs, the last time in the world when we can afford to be overcome by the spirit of depression, and feeling that we are useless in our endeavors. Rather it is a time when we need to be able to have a knowledge of more than local affairs, for the radio makes our world very much larger. Also it is a time when we can help unite these growing sentiments of change, for with a "pull together" much can be accomplished.

There have been times galore when people have tried to impress it upon you that your members at Ottawa have accomplished nothing. There have been times when possibly you wondered, despite the things you could actually put your finger on, if they had been worth all the effort of keeping our organization going through hard times, of the scrimping for organization and political dues. Now, however, on looking back through the pages of Hansard since our men went to Ottawa, we may well be proud that they have been in the vanguard of the movement, they have helped stir public opinion, and much of

it has been the spade work that is necessary before any general movement can be made.

Our part is to be intelligent co-workers in the great social reconstruction.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

"Banking, nationally and internationally, must be taken out of the grip of the stupid, greedy, selfish interests who are ruining the world."—Emrys Hughes, in "The Bankers in the Dock."

### U.F.W.A. Conferences

The East and West Edmonton U.F.W.A. Conference will be held on July 6th, at Namao Hall, Namao.

The fourth annual conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals in Sedgewick constituency will be held at Nicol's Hall, Killam, on Tuesday, June 14th, beginning at 11 a.m. Speakers will be Dr. A. C. McGugan, of the Provincial Health Department, Miss Storey, of the Women's Bureau, Mrs. E. Kehoe, Camrose, A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and, if possible, W. T. Lucas, M.P.

The third annual conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals of Stettler constituency will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Stettler, on Thursday, June 16th, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Zipperer will preside, and speakers will be: Hon. Mrs. Parlyby, Miss Brighty, Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, Dr. Barager, Provincial Mental Health Commissioner, and Mrs. Dean, who will bring greetings from the Women's Institutes.

### GOOD MEETINGS IN ATHABASCA

Mrs. R. W. Lewis, U.F.W.A. Director for Athabasca constituency, recently addressed good meetings at Waskatenau, Warspite, White Mud Creek, Northern Moose and Lopstick School. F. T. Cook, of the Provincial Department of Health, also spoke.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Marzipan Cake:** Cream 1 scant cup sugar with 4 tablespoons shortening and the yolks of 2 eggs; add, alternately,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour (sifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder); add 1 teaspoon almond flavoring and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs. Bake in two layers, about 12 minutes, in a hot oven. For filling, blanch  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. almonds, and run through the food chopper so that they are about the consistency of peanut butter; add a little sugar and spread between the layers. Ice with icing sugar mixed with cream and flavored with almond extract.

**Hand Lotion:** Boil  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. flaxseed with a quart of water; strain and cool; add 1 ounce of carbolic acid and the juice of three lemons; and, if you like, a little rosewater or a few drops of any preferred perfume. If too thick, thin with hot water.



## The U.F.A. Pattern Department

In ordering patterns be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.



370

No. 370—Fascinating Model. This style is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 16 requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39-inch material.

No. 408—For Small Folk. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 35-inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 39-inch contrasting.

### Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

**Crocus Plains:** Heard an able address on the care of baby chicks, by Mrs. J. D. McDowell.

**Notre Dame:** Distributed League of Nations bookmarks to several schools in the district.

**Delia:** Arranged a good-will program for their meeting on May 19th, at the home of Mrs. R. A. MacPherson.

**Spring Ridge:** Held their May meeting at the home of Mrs. Andrew Kunkel, with an unusually good attendance.

**Cayley:** Recently arranged a tea, and a talk on India, by Miss Allen, who spent some years in that country.

**Wembley:** Organized by Mrs. Bertha Stong, this Local has for its officers Mrs. Lotti Stokke and Mrs. Johan Craig.

**Kirriemuir:** Elected as officers Mrs. Eugene Osborne and Mrs. Joe Spooner. This Local was organized in February and hold meetings in the members' homes.

**Tudor:** Held a series of bridge and whist parties during the spring, using

# \$500 CASH in FREE PRIZES

NO ENTRY FEE ▼ NOTHING TO SELL

? *How Many People Will Attend  
the Calgary Exhibition and  
Stampede this Year* ?

Send in your estimate, with your name and address on a postcard or on the back of a coupon taken from a package of Royal Crown Soap Powder. The official figures for the past two years are given below.

The manufacturers would like everyone to use Royal Crown Soap Powder and if the winning estimates are sent in on the back of the coupon taken from a package of Royal Crown Soap Powder, the prizes will be:

## TEN TIMES LARGER

If the nearest correct estimate is received on a post card the first prize will be \$20.00, but if on a coupon from a Royal Crown Soap Powder Package it will be **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS**.

### PRIZES

	Free Prizes for Winning Estimates	If Winning Estimate is sent in on back of Royal Crown Soap Powder coupon, the amount will be increased to:
First Prize.....	\$20.00	\$200.00
Second.....	10.00	100.00
Third.....	5.00	50.00
Fourth and Fifth.....	2.50 each	25.00 each
Sixth to Fifteenth.....	1.00 each	10.00 each

ATTENDANCE FIGURES	1930.....	202,626
LAST 2 YEARS	1931.....	198,118

### RULES OF CONTEST

- (1) Prizes will be given to the correct or nearest correct estimates, the official figures to count.
- (2) More than one estimate may be submitted if desired, but there must not be more than one estimate on each coupon or card—otherwise entry will be void. Only one prize to any one individual.
- (3) Contest closes July 9, 1932. (The Calgary Exhibition opens July 11.)
- (4) In the case of ties, the first received will rank highest.
- (5) No correspondence can be entered into—Manufacturers' decision final.
- (6) No officials, employees of the Royal Crown Soaps Limited nor their families may enter.
- (7) Write name and address plainly.
- (8) Results will be announced in Press.
- (9) All entries must be mailed to Contest Department, The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Winnipeg.

Royal Crown Soap Powder is one of the finest cleansing materials obtainable and can be used for any cleansing purpose, from washing dishes to laundering. Granulated to a superfine powder and contains no injurious chemicals. Softens water.

**Do not Delay—Read Rule 4.** You can purchase Royal Crown Soap Powder from your grocer. If you send in your estimate on the back of a Royal Crown Soap Powder coupon the first prize will be \$200. **SEND YOUR ANSWER TO CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS LIMITED, WINNIPEG.**

**CUT OUT & SAVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT**

*for* CUTS & SORES  
Apply Minard's freely. It washes out poison and cleanses. Any wound heals quickly after its use.  
20 There's nothing better!

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

### CLEANING AND DYEING

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of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.

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Branch: 234-36 12th Ave. W.

**The St. Regis  
Calgary**

Rates 1<sup>00</sup>—1<sup>50</sup>—2<sup>00</sup> and up  
One of Calgary's Leading Hotels  
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

SEND FOR *The U.F.A.* SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK  
—15 CENTS EACH



the proceeds to pay part of the members' fees.

**Lamont:** Cleared about \$24 from a food sale and tea held in April, which will be mostly devoted to paying membership fees.

**Fort Vermilion:** Re-elected their former officers, Mesdames Sheridan Lawrence, C. J. Kidd and D. E. Utz; held a dance on March 29th, to raise funds.

**Avondale:** Asked all members to attend the May meeting dressed to represent a book or a song, a prize being offered for the best representation.

**Sunnyvale:** Decided to try to get a play put on in the district, and ordered a bundle of remnants; elected Mrs. Warnock president in place of Mrs. Moore, who resigned.

**Chain Lakes:** "Is making a valiant struggle against overwhelming difficulties," writes Mrs. Hans Lund, secretary. Mrs. C. J. Doyle is president and Mrs. D. N. Lund vice-president.

**Energetic, (Milk River):** Heard a very fine paper on "Mothers of Famous People," by Mrs. M. E. Hummel, at their May meeting; bought two trees to plant in the cemetery.

**Warner:** Earned \$5.85 by serving supper at a dance; at their last meeting discussed means of improving the local cemetery, and exchanged bulbs, seeds and slips.

**Lougheed:** Met on May 14th, when the secretary read Mrs. Postans' bulletin on home economics, and Mrs. M. Pope, sunshine convener, collected blocks for a quilt to be made by the Local.

**Graminia:** Organized in January, this Local has now nine paid up members; held a dance in February; raffled a cushion in April, at a profit of \$11, and have made a quilt which will also be raffled later.

**Tofield:** Made about \$14 from the sale of tickets on a quilt; enjoyed a paper on "Famous Mothers," by Mrs. Booth, at their May meeting; are working on their exhibit for the U.F.W.A. Conference at Lamont.

**Westling:** Raised \$18.65 from a box social and raffle in the spring, in which Miss Winnifred Johnson and Messrs. Heald and H. Jeglum were winners. These funds were devoted to payment of fees.

**Starline:** At their last meeting placed on record their deep sorrow in the passing of their vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Nowlin, and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved husband and family.

**Willow Springs:** Met recently at the home of Mrs. Champagne, when the bulletin on horticulture was read and discussed; an hour was spent sewing quilt blocks, followed by music and refreshments.

**Hansen's Corners:** Are making a feather quilt for one of their members who suffered loss by fire recently. Mrs. Robert Barnes and Mrs. W. C. Allen were elected officers at a reorganization meeting.

**Swalwell:** Had a demonstration of cheese-making by Mrs. John Wulff, one of their members, at a recent meeting. Mrs. Hunter, secretary, reports the sad death of Mrs. J. H. Patterson, for many years a member of the Local.

**Holborn:** During the winter held a series of whist drives which brought in altogether \$46; highest scores were made by Mrs. Shawl and H. Washburn. The members are working on a quilt for Bethany Lodge.

**Partridge Hill:** Enjoyed a paper by Mrs. W. Pearce, on "Mothers"; presented a bouquet of carnations to Mrs. MacNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director. Mrs. Violet Lawrence and Miss Osbaldeston were hostesses.

**Tofield:** Heard an interesting paper on Bliss Carman, by Mrs. Hill; decided to send \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund, from their share of the proceeds from a whist and bridge drive (\$14.20).

**Bobtail:** Raised \$17.35 by holding two whist drives and dances; made a quilt for Bethany Lodge. "Although our membership is not as large as last year," writes Mrs. Henry Lewis, secretary, "we have very interesting meetings and a good attendance."

**Olds:** Held a successful open meeting on May 14th, with a talk by W. H. Fisher, on his adventures in the Yukon during the gold rush of 1898, and a musical program by Mrs. W. D. Craig, Mrs. Hacking, Messrs. Jack Wills and S. Edwards.

**Union:** Held an interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Charles Friedland; March and April bulletins were read by Mesdames Dilcox, Potter, Hobbs and Brown; seeds were exchanged; two new members joined. Mrs. Ganton and Mrs. Ross were hostesses.

**Stettler:** Will meet once a month during the summer; at recent meetings heard interesting talks, on poultry raising by Mrs. Reineberg and on gardening by Mrs. Rufenacht; the latter "supplemented Mrs. Stong's splendid report," writes Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary.

**Tolland:** Raised money for membership dues by holding dances, bazaar, and concert during the winter and spring; entertained the children of Garton school on Valentine's Day; arranged a Peace Day program for May 18th; officers are: Mrs. F. Van Wageningen, Mrs. C. McGrath and Mrs. Wilson Ford.

**Scapa:** Have had well attended meetings. One of the members is making a rainbow quilt to be raffled in the fall; the others have each taken a quarter as "talent money," the one bringing in the largest returns from its investment to receive a prize. A picnic and a course in home decorating are planned for July.

**Devonia Lake:** Are "anxiously awaiting legislation that will alleviate distress among farmers," reports their correspondent; helped the municipal hospital by sewing, and by the donation of \$10; raised funds by turkey raffles and dances. Mrs. Geo. Ball, Mrs. Sturge and Mrs. H. Mitchell are the officers.

**Winona:** The two last meetings, at the homes of Mrs. Mason and Mrs. McLeod, were chiefly devoted to preparations for the apron and housedress sale on May 26th, and a paper by Mrs. Silk, on peace. This Local are sending one of the young people, Lloyd Thomas, to the Junior Conference.

**Windy Hill:** Had a splendid attendance for the meeting at the home of Mrs. George McKee, when Mrs. James McKinnon gave a very enjoyable talk on her trip to England; Mrs. Albert McWilliams read an address to Mrs. James Andrew, who is leaving the district, and Mrs. Fred Hartwick presented her with a silver casserole from the members.

**Ridgewood:** Had an interesting discussion on gardening, after the reading of the horticultural bulletin by Mrs. Morrisroe, at the meeting held at the

home of Mrs. Grimson; decided to donate \$5 to the community Sunday School, and to meet again to work on the comforter for Bethany Lodge.

**Beddington:** Follow the Central Office program; papers were given recently by Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Goodkey, Mr. Rickard and Mrs. Bonner. Mrs. Banderob states that the Local appreciate the kindness of Mrs. Barker in offering her home for meetings during the winter months. The U.F.A. met at the same times, at the Beddington Hall nearby.

**Beaver:** Met with the U.F.A. Local twice monthly during the winter; some interesting debates and discussions were held, and the social time was always enjoyed; have bought dishes and an ice cream freezer; clubbed garden seed orders; are preparing for a bazaar in the fall and a picnic in July; are supporting the U. F. A. movement in every way, writes the secretary, Mrs. M. B. Bloxham, "as, though far from perfect, it's the best yet."

**White:** Have reduced membership fees, making up the balance by entertainments; had interesting talks by Mrs. Judd on peace, Mrs. Coupland on gardening, Mrs. Lamir on Susanna Wesley, Mrs. Andrews on Charles G. D. Roberts, Mrs. Poole, Sr., "Tribute to Mothers", and Misses H. Boyden and Jean Tiffin on First Aid; made five quilts, one being raffled and four given away; assistance was given to three families, one of whom had lost their home by fire.

**High River:** Devoted their last meeting chiefly to the subject of Co-operation; Mrs. J. Allen gave the history of British co-operatives, and Mrs. Wight spoke on the progress of co-operative institutions in Canada. Mrs. Isaac Lacycraft gave a brief survey of current events, Mrs. Tompkins a reading, and Mrs. T. Allen a vocal solo. A small gift was made to Mrs. Bert Cousins, the day being her birthday. Mrs. Lester Hood was hostess to the meeting, Mrs. Little and Mrs. Cousins assisting.

**Fairdonian Valley:** Held the May meeting at the home of Mrs. F. Smawley; the treasurer's report showed proceeds of \$35.50 from a concert and dance; Mrs. Smawley turned in \$5, from a whist drive held in her home. This Local is paying \$1 of each member's fees; they are giving a quilt to the Red Cross, and donated \$5 to the Goose Creek Fair. Mrs. Hallum read the bulletin, Mrs. White gave a reading from H. V. Morton's "Heart of London," Mrs. MacDonald sang a song suitable to Mother's Day, and Mrs. Gillies gave a recitation.

**Dupre:** Held a large public meeting in the Capital Hall, St. Paul, when Mrs. Warr gave an address on the aims and achievements of the U.F.A. The aim of the movement, she said, was to make co-operation the dominating spirit in all activities of rural people, and by this means secure better homes, better farms, better schools, better communities, and better opportunities for boys and girls on the farm. She also sketched the political and commercial achievements of the U.F.A. A very fine musical program was given by members of the Local and others. Officers elected at an earlier meeting are Mrs. H. Dupre, Mrs. L. Wiegernick and Mrs. V. Tessier.

**Nanton:** Meet twice monthly in their own room, over the Co-op. store; have had splendid programs and pleasant times, under the leadership of Mrs. M. L. Sears and Mrs. P. C. Loree, president and secretary respectively; heard



addresses by Walter Trantzen, on national economics, Mrs. Sears and other delegates on the Annual Convention, Mr. DeBow on arts and handicrafts, J. E. Horning on bird life, Mrs. L. Robertson on Peace (resulting in a resolution being sent to the School Board asking for the discontinuance of cadet training), Miss Eloise McKinnon on diet, Mrs. Bryon Brown on learning to swim, and C. W. Peterson of Calgary. The members felt that the last named speaker did not do justice to the work of the U.F.A. Federal members.

During 1931 France purchased from Canada 31,606,734 bushels of wheat, representing 16.27 per cent of Canada's total wheat exports to all countries.

## SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN HOLD JOBS?

(Calgary Herald)

Should married women hold paying positions during times of unemployment? This has been a live question here as elsewhere during the past few years. Generally the view is held that if the husbands can support them they should vacate their jobs in favor of single unemployed women.

A contrary opinion was expressed at the recent annual meeting of the Women's Freedom League of Great Britain. In her presidential address, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence advanced the thesis that if women who marry continue to be dismissed from their employment, one of the inevitable results will be deterioration

in the human race's mental development.

Referring to the practice on the part of the state, municipal bodies and private employers arbitrarily to dismiss a woman from her employment on the day of her marriage, she said: "If this continues, parents will not be prepared to spend money on an expensive training for their daughters." She believes that the inevitable result will be revival of the old disparity in the education of men and women, and the consequent intellectual inferiority of the one sex in comparison with the other. Women would be thrown back into the same position of compulsory economic dependence that she occupied in the days when any wages that she might earn belonged by law to her husband.

Watchword: SERVICE

# U.F.A. Junior Activities

Motto: EQUITY

## Taking Stock

### Some Questions to Aid in Estimating Efficiency

Dear Juniors:

Our Junior Conference will soon be over and I trust each one who attends this year will endeavor to return next year on his or her own initiative and bring another who will be sent by a Local organization, Junior or Senior, thus giving each in turn full privileges of the Convention.

What has each Local done this winter? Have we had any worth while debates? Any interesting and instructive papers? Any vocational demonstrations or discussions for either boys or girls? And have we taken advantage of the presence in our district of any field man of an organization or company to have a talk or illustrated lecture about his work?

Has our roll call meant anything? Has it demanded any preparation or thought? How many of the books of the reading course were taken up in the meetings?—perhaps a chapter or two each meeting read by some one appointed or who volunteered. Have we helped any needy cause this winter?

Perhaps we may check over our accomplishments and find what is our percentage of the perfect Local, and next year try to be nearer the perfect Local's requirements.

May this year be a most successful one for the Junior Branch.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE E. CLAY, Jr.

Junior Director for Battle River Constituency.  
Paradise Valley, Alta.

## Among the Junior Locals

The Junior Conference, in many ways the climax of the past year's work of Junior Locals, and the source of inspiration for the coming year, has held first place in the minds of Junior members during the past few weeks, and Locals have been occupied in choosing delegates and gathering together funds for their expenses.

Hastings Coulee will have two delegates, Dellmar Beebe and Inez Simmons; Holborn

are sending Mary Nordal; Avonlea, Ruth Johnson; Starland, Allan Simpson; Sedalia, Norris Dahl; Garden Plain, James Roney; Jenny Lind, Vincent Erickson; Dolcy, Frances Tangen; Craigmyle, Dorothy May McAuliffe. Glenada, Flagpole Hill and Wheatshaf Locals will also have delegates, while East Milo are sending no less than five of their members.

Thirty Juniors took part in the program of a concert given by Keystone Local, from which they made \$28.45. Holborn realized \$5.15 from a pie social and dance, and Cavendish held two dances and are now raffling a sack of flour, to raise funds. Waterglen Juniors are practising for a concert. Josephburg raised \$10 towards delegates' expenses from a dance, and Plainfield and East Lethbridge Locals report successful social evenings and dances. Browning Juniors will raffle a camera at a U.F.A. dance. Sexsmith cleared about \$30 from their play, "Safety First," for which music was supplied by the Junior orchestra. Flagpole Hill Juniors raised \$25 for delegates' expenses by their annual concert and plan to raffle a quilt for the same purpose.

There was an attendance of 64 at the Mothers' Day rally sponsored by Avondale Juniors; after an interesting program games and lunch were enjoyed.

Debates occupy a leading place in the educational programs of many of the Locals. Keystone members are preparing a debate, and at a recent meeting of Dina Juniors Orlen Bratvold and Clifton Johnson led a vocational discussion on horse farming versus tractor farming. Northbank Sunshine Local are keenly interested in debates; this Local also reports several successful socials and entertainments.

Willow Springs recently held the final of a series of public speaking contests, the winners being respectively Jean Sloan, Archie Jenkins and Myron Schneider. Waskatenau Juniors held a public speaking contest at their last meeting, and recently all members took part in a mock trial. They also successfully presented a play, "When a Fella Needs a Friend."

Sexsmith Juniors have a paper, "The Voice of the Juniors," which is read and enjoyed at the meetings, while members of Johnny Canucks are writing, in turn, the chapters of a serial story. Glen Pope gave a reading on "The Funda-

mentals of Co-operation" at a recent meeting of Lougheed Juniors, and Mary Semple gave an interesting talk on her course at Olds School of Agriculture, to Flagpole Hill Local.

The old fashioned spelling match has "come back" as a popular form of amusement; Rathwell, Holborn, and Starland are among the Junior Locals who send in reports of spelling matches.

## Summer Sports

Arrangements for the summer program of sports are now engaging the attention of the Junior Locals. Johnny Canucks Local decided to join the athletic club, and formed a basket ball team; Starland appointed a sports committee; Rowley Juniors plan to play softball before each meeting; Loyalty Juvenile Juniors chose captains for their softball and basketball teams; and Garden Plains Juniors will play softball against the seniors before business meetings. The Marquis Athletic Club has been formed by Arrowwood, Johnny Canucks and East Milo Juniors, and an active summer is planned.

Turin are putting on a membership drive; they had an attendance of 45 at their last meeting, which was followed by dancing. High Prairie Local celebrated their first anniversary, with addresses by R. J. Kirkness, the president, W. E. Randall, Junior Director, and Ivy Savill, secretary; a birthday cake, with its one candle, occupied the centre of the table. Dolcy, McCafferty and Browning Locals are planning a joint picnic. East Milo Juniors recently heard a most interesting talk on early times by Mr. Brown, of Queenstown, whose family homesteaded in the district 52 years ago. Bar Harbor and Dalemead Locals report interesting and well attended meetings.

## PESTS COMPETITION

The Provincial Department of Agriculture are offering a large number of cash prizes ranging from 50 cents to \$200 each for the destruction of gophers, crows and magpies. There are several competitions for gun clubs, municipal districts, or other organizations; for residents of the Province; for schools; and for persons of school age or pupils of separate, high or public schools. Particulars may be obtained from the Game Branch of the Department of Agriculture.



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Information for Members of the Pool

## WHAT CAN THE DAIRY POOL DO ?

Uncle Joe Sheds Some New Light on Why the Dairy Pool Wants More Cream—Read This and See if Uncle Joe Isn't Right

By J. RUSSELL LOVE, Secretary

Say, 'Uncle Joe,' what's the big idea? Cream prices going lower and lower and you yelling your head off for more and more cream for the Dairy Pool plants. Every time the price goes down I get redder and redder. Judging by present prices the market must be flooded with cream. Why don't you tell us to quit milking so many cows and so help reduce this surplus by shipping less instead of more cream? Our capitalists have been preaching about the 'law of supply and demand' until I'm blue in the face. I'm sure some patriotic guy, I am. A regular red white and blue one. I'm bled white, I'm blue in the face and I see red. I'm just about fed-up with the whole farming business. Now can you show me just what benefits I will get by shipping my cream to the Pool?

I will say this much about this cow business. Three years ago I joined a cow-testing association. When the tester went over my cows I nearly went mad. Some of the nicest looking cows I had weren't giving enough milk to pay for their feed. When prices went to pieces about a year ago I just couldn't afford to keep these good looking boarders, so I got rid of them. Now I get just as much cream from eight good cows as I got from sixteen three years ago.

You see I have done my part to put this dairy business on a sound basis, but the creameries don't pay me enough now to even keep good cows. I've worked and slaved for years to build up some real high-class producing cows. They're not purebreds, but they sure produce the butterfat. If I could just get a fair price for my cream I would have nothing to kick about.

As far as I can see there seems to be too much cream being produced. Yet you go on telling us to ship more cream to the Pool. Why, the more we produce these days the less we get for it. There is sure something wrong somewhere, so I want to know what you think about it? What have you got to say?

### UNCLE JOE'S REPLY

Well, my old friend, you said a mouthful when you said things are in a mess. As a producer you did the right thing when you joined the cow-testing association. You proved to your own satisfaction that the fellow who makes the most out of milking cows is the fellow who gets the most cream out of a given number of cows. The fellow that thinks he can make money milking low-producing cows these days isn't only all wet but he is sunk.

Well, creameries aren't any different to cows. A person might milk a herd of one hundred cows and lose a pile of money doing it, while another person with the same prices for cream, might get just as much cream out of ten real good high-producing cows and make money at it. Here we are, several thousand farmers in Alberta trying to operate, I beg you pardon, I mean *paying* for the operation of about one hundred creameries when the job could be done at much less expense if we only had a Provincial herd of about ten good efficient well located farmer-owned creameries. You don't need to take my word for this. Here is what the report of the National Dairy Conference held in Ottawa in April has to say.

### Manufacturing Costs

"Canadian methods of cream gathering and of manufacturing butter and cheese are inefficient as compared with those of our competitors. Investigations conducted in different sections of Canada as well as in the United States and in New Zealand, show that the cost of manufacturing butter and cheese can be reduced several cents a pound by increasing the average output per dairy plant. The extent to which Canada has been excelled by our competitors in this respect is shown by the following table:

Year—Country	No. of Plants	Total Production	Average Per Plant
1930—Canada.....	1,029	172,366,327 lbs.	142,569 lbs.
1930—Denmark.....	1,655	562,700,000 lbs.	340,000 lbs.
1930—New Zealand.....	135	147,154,400 lbs.	1,090,032 lbs.
1929—Queensland.....	51	74,358,000 lbs.	1,454,000 lbs.
1929—N.S. Wales (N. Coast).....	20	60,000,000 lbs.	3,000,000 lbs.

Over half the creameries in Canada produce an average of less than 80,000 lbs. of butter in a year. By eliminating the small, unprofitable creameries and concentrating the make of butter in a smaller number of creameries, manufacturing an average of 1,000,000 lbs. per year, a saving of approximately 3c per lb. in the cost of cream gathering and manufacturing should be possible. This would effect a saving in manufacturing costs alone of over \$5,000,000 per year, or over \$30,000 a year to the patrons of each consolidated creamery."

Now my friend, what you have done with your cows Pool members have done with their creameries. By concentrating volume at central points, Pool creameries average per year over one million pounds of butter and save their members in manufacturing costs over three cents per pound butterfat, which amounts to several thousand dollars per year. (See special statistics on opposite page.)

When the Pool asks you to get more members to ship to the Pool it is asking you to do just the thing that you believe in yourself. What's the use of eliminating

the low-producing expensive boarder cow if we don't eliminate at the same time the low-producing expensive creamery? Everybody in the creamery business advocates cow-testing. Why? 'Simply because there isn't any money in keeping low-producing unprofitable cows. Why doesn't everybody advocate the same thing when it comes to keeping creameries? Simply because low-producing creameries want to live just as much as low-producing cows. It's natural isn't it? And they will live just as long as farmers will pay for the cost of keeping them alive.

### Can't Afford Low-Producing Creameries

Now look here, my friend, you can't afford to keep these low-producing creameries alive any more than you can afford to keep low-producing cows. Don't you see now why I want you to help to get more members to ship to the Pool? If we farmers don't get together and help ourselves out of this mess who do you think will do it?

No butter has a better reputation for high quality than the butter made by the Alberta Dairy Pool. When I say the demand for Pool butter is greater than we can fill, I simply mean that on the competitive market, whatever the prevailing prices of butter may be, there are more customers ready to buy Pool butter than we can supply. Give us more cream. Get us more members. The greater our volume the greater will be our profits. We can sell every pound of Pool butter we can make at the highest prevailing market price. Naturally, we can't get more money for Pool butter than our competitors are willing to sell their butter for, but we can sure get just

as much for Pool made butter as anyone else can get.

Yes, things are not very encouraging, but now is the time for producers to work together. Cream prices, due to world conditions, are low indeed. That doesn't mean that low-producing creameries owned by large private concerns are going to be operated at a loss. Surely if the highest producing cows are the most profitable to keep, then the highest producing creameries are likewise the most profitable to maintain.

Fortunately in Alberta, through the co-operation of a few thousand farmers the largest producing creameries are owned and operated by the farmers themselves through the Alberta Dairy Pool. All the profits earned in operating these Pool creameries belong to the producers who supply the cream and not one cent goes

**TAG YOUR CREAM**  
**ALBERTA DAIRY POOL**  
Edmonton, Alberta

**TAG YOUR CREAM**  
**ALBERTA DAIRY POOL**  
Calgary, Alberta



to private shareholders who may know nothing about the dairying game except the clipping of coupons on dairy stocks.

We must remember that butter prices are still governed by competition. So long as a large percentage of our fellow producers ship their cream to privately-owned competitive companies the competitive system will continue. Some day we hope that system will pass away. In the meantime we appeal to all cream producers to support the Alberta Dairy Pool and keep in their own pockets the manufacturing profits that would otherwise find their way into the pockets of private shareholders. The more butter we can get out of each of our Pool creameries the more profit we can return to each of our Pool members. Ship your cream to the Dairy Pool. The Pool pays all express charges.

Read the record of the Pool's achievement as shown in the statistics given below.

### A RECORD OF REAL ACHIEVEMENT

#### NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL LTD.

Edmonton, Alberta

Record for 42 months ending Nov. 1st, 1931.

Butterfat Received.....	3,754,947 lbs.
Butter Made.....	4,626,653 lbs.
Reserves Set Aside.....	\$ 35,703.62
Profits Earned.....	96,349.86
Total Profits and Reserves received or Owned by Members.....	132,053.48
Profits and Reserves Earned per Month.....	3,144.13
Profits and Reserves Earned per 100 lbs. of Butterfat Received.....	3.52
Membership Signed-up Nov. 1st, 1931.....	2916

#### SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL LTD.

Calgary, Alberta

Record for 38 months ending Nov. 1st, 1931.

Butterfat Received.....	1,505,433 lbs.
Butter Made.....	1,794,015 lbs.
Reserves Set Aside.....	\$ 15,861.67
Profits.....	38,723.12
Total Profits and Reserves received or Owned by Members.....	54,584.79
Profits and Reserves Earned per Month.....	1,436.44
Profits and Reserves Earned per 100 lbs. of Butterfat..	3.62
Membership Signed-up Nov. 1st, 1931.....	1105

Similar information for other Pool units is not available, as the auditor's reports for same have not been received at the Head Office of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool.

This information is issued by the  
**ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY  
POOL LIMITED**  
Edmonton, Alberta

#### ECONOMIC THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A foot is always twelve inches, but when is a dollar a dollar? If ton weights changed in the coal yard and peck measures changed in the grocery, and yard sticks were today 42 inches and tomorrow 33 inches (by some occult process called "exchange") the people would mighty soon remedy that.—Henry Ford in "My Life and Work."

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

### MAKE PLANS FOR NEXT WINTER NOW

#### VOCATIONAL COURSES (DAY CLASSES)—

Motor Mechanics; Industrial Electricity; Steam Engineering; Machine Shop Practice; Automobile Service Stations; Tractors; Farm Construction and Mechanics; Welding, Electric and Acetylene; Blacksmithing; Carpentry; Architectural Drafting; Mechanical Drafting; Survey Drafting; Aviation, Mechanical and Ground Course; Prospecting Geology.

#### ART—

Design, Antique, Sketching, Life, Commercial—Illustrating, Oils, Water-colors, Pastel, Pen, Pencil.

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY FOR GIRLS

#### EVENING CLASSES—

Program according to demand.

#### HOME STUDY COURSES—

Mathematics, Steam, Mining, Electricity.

FALL TERM OPENS OCTOBER 3, 1932

WRITE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

Hon. PERREN BAKER  
Minister of Education

W. G. CARPENTER  
Principal

## Travelling abroad?

A LETTER-OF-CREDIT from the bank will be honoured by our Banking correspondents in all parts of the World, and will obtain for you many little courtesies that a visitor to a strange land so much appreciates.

420

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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230 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## Fuel Oil Tax Act

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

The new Provincial Act imposing a tax of .05c per gallon on Fuel Oil Sales is now in force.

All Refiners of oil, and all Dealers, wholesale or retail, including operators of filling stations, garages or other places of business, where fuel oil is sold or kept for sale, and persons peddling or selling by retail from vehicles, wagons or trucks must—

### SECURE LICENSE BEFORE JUNE 2, 1932

Application forms for license should be obtained at once from Wholesale Oil Companies, or from the office of the

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SECRETARY  
EDMONTON



## What Is the Lang Plan?

The Financial Proposals of Ex-Premier J. T. Lang of New South Wales

Since the last issue of *The U.F.A.* was published a long drawn out dispute between the Government of J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, and the Government of the Commonwealth, has been brought to a head by the intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, who, at a time when Mr. Lang had a majority of seats in the Legislature, dismissed his Government and summoned the leader of the opposition to form a Cabinet. A general election to determine the future composition of the Assembly will be held this month.

The dramatic episodes in the dispute have been reported in the cabled despatches and published in Canadian newspapers from time to time. With these the newspaper reading public are familiar. The origins of the dispute, however, have remained obscure. As they are of exceptional interest and importance we are glad to have the opportunity to publish the article below, which was written for *Glasgow Forward* by Thomas Johnston, the editor. Mr. Johnston was a member of the last Labor Ministry of Great Britain. He is well known in Canada, which he visited a few years ago on the occasion of the tour of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He may be described as a member of the "moderate" wing of the Independent Labor Party. Mr. Johnston's article follows:

### New South Wales and Usury

#### How Interest and Rents Have Been Reduced

"Who is this fellow Lang anyway? somebody should put a bullet into him: he's worse than De Valera"—so wise and profound commercial travellers in their slippers sit in hotel smoke-rooms and dispose of the great struggle of the State of New South Wales against Shylock.

But let us really try to understand what Mr. Lang, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, and his Government are after.

The other day I got from the Agent-General for New South Wales (Mr. A. C. Willis) a typescript report of the proceedings at the Australian Prime Ministers' Conference at Canberra in February, 1931, where Mr. Lang announced his now famous plan for the economic salvation of the people of Australia. Mr. Willis also was good enough to send me a press cutting of an explanatory interview he had given the "British Australian and New Zealander," and a pamphlet he himself had published last year in London on what is called the Lang Plan.

What is Mr. Lang trying to do?

He, as head of the Labor Party, and as Prime Minister in New South Wales, is putting up a great struggle against Usury. The Government of New South Wales had already cut wages and salaries 8 1-3 per cent; now, declares Mr. Lang, it is time to plug the big hole in the boat, otherwise Australian civilization will perish.

The Australian War Loans, he says, were borrowed in London when prices of goods were high. Now prices have collapsed by half and Australia requires to send away overseas to London double the quantity of wool and wheat and meat and dairy produce to pay the annual interest on the debt she borrowed.

But she really is only able to repay, and ought only to repay, what she borrowed, not double what she borrowed.

Mr. Lang proposes, therefore, that Australia should ask Britain for a new arrangement. If Australia borrowed, say £100 millions at 5 per cent per annum

at a time when the 5 per cent meant twenty million bushels of wheat, now that wheat has fallen by half in price Britain should not demand forty million bushels of wheat per annum to pay the 5 per cent.

Secondly, says Mr. Lang, the rate of interest on the Australian-held portion of Australia's debt must forthwith be reduced to 3 per cent. Three per cent today buys as much in the shops as six per cent did a few years ago. The investor therefore would not be worse off after the cut than he was when he made his investment.

Mr. Lang told the Prime Ministers' Conference at Canberra that he believed such a reduction in Government interest would *automatically* be followed in reduced interest upon ALL privately-held mortgages and rents. I confess upon that point I cannot follow him; as I see it, the fact that the War Loan investor is cut is no reason on earth why the bondholder on house property or land will *voluntarily* step forward and offer an equivalent cut.

And in New South Wales last September the Government did not wait upon voluntarism among the moneylenders, both the Assembly and the Legislative Council passing the Interest Reduction Act reducing (subject to certain exceptions) the rates of interest in the colony by 22½ per cent, or nearly one-fourth.

Preference share dividends were also reduced by the same compulsory figure.

Rents, under the Reduction of Rents Act since October 9th last year have been subjected to a reduction of 22½ per cent, always provided that a lessor may go to a Court of Petty Sessions and show it to be "just and reasonable" that he should get a higher rent, "having regard to the circumstances and to the economic and financial conditions prevailing in the State."

In other words, as the Military Service Tribunals during the War determined whether a man should shut his shop or leave his job and his home and kindred and go to the War, so now a similar tribunal may hear an appeal by a landlord against a compulsory rent reduction of 22½ per cent.

Mr. Lang urges, too, that Australia

should abandon the gold standard of currency, and in its place set up a goods standard. That was plank three in his plan or program, and it does not excite anybody here nowadays.

So there is the Lang Plan.

What is wrong with it?

That a nation should use its legislative power and its administrative machinery to prevent one section of its people from skinning and exploiting and ruining the others, is surely common-sense and statesmanship.

He proposes no injustice. He proposes to repay the State debt in the values in which that debt was borrowed.

He proposes that rents and other fixed charges should similarly be scaled down with the fall in the price of goods, so that money investors shall get the same returns on buying power that they enjoyed a few years ago, and with which they were then quite satisfied.

And he proposes that injustices and specially hard cases shall be taken before a Court of Equity.

What could be fairer than that? It is the Lang Plan for Australia. And to something analogous to it we must also come here.

### Lord Hugh Cecil's Plan for Debt Settlement

Settlement of international war debts in goods or in credits to be used for the purchase of goods from the debtor states, is proposed in a letter from Lord Hugh Cecil which appeared on the editorial page of the *London Times* on December 23rd last. By the adoption of this method of payment, the writer points out, "the disastrous complication of war debts and tariffs would be avoided." The proposal is similar to the proposal made by Major C. H. Douglas in a letter to David Lloyd George in 1922, when Mr. George was Prime Minister. Major Douglas's proposal was apparently ignored at the time, and its revival is no doubt due to the perilous world situation which has since developed.

*The New Age*, commenting on Lord Hugh's letter, and on the fact that it secured publication in so prominent a position in the *Times*, remarks that while the writer is "not in a position of executive power" he "would not have written this letter without some hope of its receiving the attention of those who are. We may conclude therefore, that his suggestion reflects a body of opinion in high political circles."

Lord Hugh Cecil's letter was as follows:

#### Reparations and War Debts

Sir,—May I suggest that it would be both fair and in the world's general interest if the debts to the United States were repaid by precisely the same machinery as that by which they were contracted?

It has been said that we borrowed in gold and ought to pay in gold; but this is not quite an accurate statement. To be sure, what we borrowed was valued according to the dollar currency. But gold was not sent across the Atlantic Ocean; what was sent was munitions of war. The process, if I remember right, was that the American Government gave to the British Government a credit to be used in purchasing the needed munitions in America, which was done. Now might not the British Government give to the Government of the United States a credit for the amount of debt due under the agreed terms of repayment, the credit to



be used in purchasing commodities in Great Britain? The method of repayment would in this way exactly correspond to the method of contracting the debt. If (for example) there was supplied to the United States naval, military, and air force stores furnished from Great Britain and at the cost of the British Government, up to the amount of what is owed, the Budget of the United States would be so far relieved and the burden upon the finances of Great Britain would be mitigated (though not, of course, annulled) by the saving on the relief of the unemployed in so far as employment was increased by the execution of the American orders.

Further, might not a similar machinery be used for all payments of reparations and war debts? Each debtor country might give to its creditor a credit to be used in purchasing within the debtor country whatever commodities the creditor desired to acquire. In this way the disastrous complication of war debts and tariffs would be avoided.

I am, yours faithfully,

HUGH CECIL.

#### THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT

*The New Age*, of London, England, describes the Social Credit Movement as follows:

"Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production, and created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

"The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the 'vicious spiral' of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books."

Books and pamphlets by C. H. Douglas, Frederick Soddy and others, on Social Credit and similar subjects may be obtained through *The U.F.A.* Write for list.

## The Greatest Legacy

*of the Canadian people  
to the next generation*

*...is life insurance*



When the Sun Life began business in 1871 life insurance in Canada was \$13 per capita.

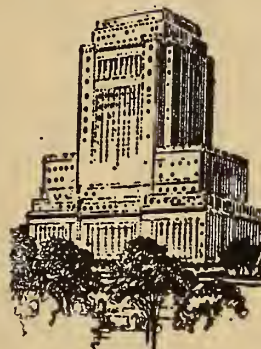
TODAY it is **\$635** per capita. With one exception, Canadians are now the highest insured people in the world.

The Sun Life has played a leading part in fostering this thrift in the Canadian people and in protecting Canadian homes.

The rapid growth of the Sun Life is shown in the following table:

#### ASSURANCE IN FORCE

1871	\$404,000
1881	\$5,010,000
1891	\$19,436,000
1901	\$62,400,000
1911	\$164,572,000
1921	\$536,718,000
1931	\$3,051,077,000



## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL



## SOME PRESENT PERILS TO WORLD PEACE

Sidelights on a Complex International Situation—The Menacing Situation in the Far East—And the Bearing Upon This Situation of Certain Activities in Paris.

The assassination of President Doumer was apparently the crime of an individual fanatic who worked without accomplices. It would be unjust, in the light of any evidence which has been brought to light, to attach blame for this deed upon any organized body of Russians. It is referred to in the following article only because the tragedy provided the occasion of the revelations made by the *New Leader* of the warlike plans of important Russian groups.

Paul Doumer, President of France, was shot and mortally wounded on Friday, May 6th, two days before the final poll in the French general elections, by a Russian Cossack who described himself as head of the "Russian Fascists." The assassin informed the police that his object was to "cause France to declare war on Russia." Various accounts of the assassin's record and alleged political associations were published, some of which were to the effect that he was in reality a Bolshevik. On May 13th, several days after the assassination, however, the *Manchester Guardian*, a British newspaper whose foreign correspondence is unexcelled in reliability, stated: "The murderer was a Russian doctor named Gorgouloff. There is strong evidence that he was more or less demented; but he was undoubtedly an anti-Bolshevik fanatic, and the crime appears to have been long premeditated."

### Sought Overthrow of Soviet

No European papers more recent than those of May 13th are to hand, and the news of the police investigation, in the Canadian press, has been slight. No report of the conclusions reached at the close of the investigation is as yet available. No evidence has been published which would indicate any connection between Gorgouloff and the regular body of monarchist Russians who are arming in the hope of overthrowing the Soviet regime. Evidence has been given, however, that the assassin had sought to organize another movement aimed against the Soviet Union.

While the crime, received with abhorrence throughout the world, still remains unexplained by any other theory than that the murderer was a madman, the pre-election tragedy in France has served to call attention to intense activity now being manifest among Russian exiles, who apparently believe that they will have an opportunity in the near future to participate in military operations against Russia.

That a very tense situation exists, as between Japan and Russia on the Manchurian-Siberian border has long been apparent, and, as was shown in an article which appeared the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, White Russians are today flocking to Manchuria (now under the control of a puppet Government set up by the Japanese army) and are being armed.

Of the activities and expectations of the White Russians an account is given in a recent issue of *The New*

*Leader* of London, England. The article is based upon information supplied by Pierre Van Paassen, Paris correspondent of the *New York Nation*, and is as follows:

"There has never been anything more scandalous in political life than the attempt of the Reactionaries to make Soviet Russia responsible for the assassination of the French President.

"The murderer described himself as President of the Russian Fascist Party. He said that the motive of the assassination was to protest against France 'helping Bolshevism.' His record showed persistent anti-Soviet activity. In a pamphlet he had appealed to Russians to 'kill all Communist leaders, who are robbers, bandits, and enemies of the workers and peasants.'

"Yet an official communique was issued, after a conference attended by M. Tardieu and other Ministers, that the murderer was a member of 'a pan-Russian party of a Neo-Bolshevist character, inspired by the Third International!'

"The object was, of course, to influence the French electorate to vote for the reactionary parties. Fortunately they did not do so. The French Socialist Party killed the scare by telegraphing to every constituency the statements and records of the murderer. If the elections had given a 'Right' victory, the consequences might easily have been war with Russia.

### Too Late to Suppress the Truth

"The French authorities took it for granted that the murderer was a Communist. They invited the journalists into the police-station to hear his statement. 'When the police found that Gorgouloff was declaring himself to be anti-Bolshevik,' the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent reports, 'they turned the journalists out, but it was too late to prevent the truth from going all over France.'

"The explanation of the assassination probably is that Gorgouloff was mad; but there would be far more reason to believe that he was an agent of the Russian Whites seeking to embroil France and Russia in war than a Communist.

"War is the last thing the Russian Communists want. The Russian Whites passionately desire war. Even Kerensky, a 'moderate' among anti-Bolsheviks, recently made this statement:—

"If I knew of a foreign Power that was prepared to overthrow the dictatorship that is ruining my people I would go down on my knees to ask that Power to do it.'—(Reported in the Russian White newspaper, *Vozrozhdenia*, March 11th, 1932.)

"General Miller, the Commander-in-Chief of the White Armies, told the Press representative of the United Press Association of America on April 29th, 1932, that

"Our ambition is the overthrow of the Soviets by any possible means—propaganda or otherwise. Therefore, if Japan is willing to finance our co-operation, there is every reason why we should accept."

"The Russian Whites are deliberately seeking in every part of the world to

involve Russia in war. They are using their influence in Governmental and militarist circles in many European countries. They are plotting in all the countries on the frontiers of Russia. They are active in the Far East. The centre of all their intriguing is Paris.

"It was in October, 1930, that General Miller issued a proclamation from the Russian Military Union in Paris 'to unite Russians for the salvation of Russia.' A month later the Grand Duke Cyril, the new Czar 'before God and the conscience of humanity,' entered Paris with his wife and the 'Czarovitch' to receive the homage of the united monarchists. On the way from St. Brienc in Brittany the 'imperial' family was met in the Forest of Rambouillet by 1,200 young Russians who, after singing the Czarist hymn, marched past Cyril in perfect military formation. At the close of the review, 'Czarevitch' Vladimir voiced his pride in 'the future commanders of the national Russian army,' and hoped that they would 'soon march for the delivery of Holy Mother Russia.'

"A campaign was immediately started to weld three million Russian emigres into a solid anti-Soviet bloc, ready, as General Miller said,

'to function at a moment's notice in placing its man-power and resources within 24 hours at the disposal of whatever Power or groups of Powers is first to open hostilities with the Red Army.'

### Special Munition Factory

"Three military establishments were maintained in Paris—one in Rue Madame, another in Rue Condamine, and the third in the Rue Mademoiselle—and a Russian White company was formed for the manufacture of munitions.

"This company was incorporated in December, 1930, as the Poutiloff-Becker Munition Co. It was ratified by the French Minister of War with the object of the 'manufacture, purchase, and sale of all varieties of war munitions, war equipment, and hunting arms.' Its founder is Edgar Becker, who has contributed a number of patents to the company, including one for an 'explosive shell of high fragmentation and its manufacture for artillery purposes or other ends.' The directorate consists of most of the prominent St. Petersburg industrial magnates of Czarist days.

"Prominent among the foreign patrons of the Russian Whites in Paris is Sir Henri Deterding. The reason? The Soviet Government expropriated his oil wells in the Batum region and he is married to a Russian princess. In September, 1930, Sir Henri addressed a large gathering of Russian exiles and Paris Society, including several leading French politicians, and predicted from 'private sources of information,' that the refugees would be on their way back home within a year. He pledged himself to match every dollar collected for war equipment with a dollar of his own.

"The Russian Whites have also established their own bank, known as the Mutual Credit Union. Its Board includes M. Michel Kedieff, an ex-Admiral



in the Russian Imperial Fleet, Count Nicholas Schebeko, former Russian Ambassador in Vienna and a member of the executive of the Russian Monarchist Congress. One of the commissaries of the Bank is M. Michel Bernatsky, financial adviser to General Denikin on his interventionist expedition.

"General Miller has announced himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian White forces. He has organized an anti-Soviet front in the Far East as well as in Europe. After a trip through Eastern Europe, visiting among other places the White Russian camps in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia (where the remnants of Wrangel's army are colonising territory placed at their disposal by the Governments) he summoned the English and American newspaper men in Paris to an interview, and addressed them as follows:—

"I have just passed in review my troops in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. . . . In spite of hardships, my soldiers have preserved discipline, subordination, and the mental state of a well-instructed army.

The moment serious trouble breaks out in Russia we will mobilize rapidly and appear on the frontiers. . . . Our ranks are complete and thoroughly organized. The day war starts, another half million Russians are ready to join us. What we need is arms and munitions to equip 100,000 men. This money will be forthcoming the moment Europe understands what we have known all along—that it is only by engaging in an armed struggle with Communism that the religion and civilization of Russia can be saved."

#### The War College in Paris

"The Russian Whites have a War College in Paris, at which, according to General Miller, over 10,000 men have been taught the basis of military science. There are more applications for places at the college than can be satisfied. 'This is what I want understood,' declares General Miller. 'We are ready. We are awaiting the hour. We are awaiting the call of the Russian Fatherland with impatience.'

"The G.H.Q. of the White Army, located on the Rue Madame, Paris, regularly issues communiques and army orders signed by General Miller or his staff officers. The General states that he is in almost daily receipt of reports from all parts of the world, 'including Soviet Russia.'

"An extraordinary feature of these dangerous activities is the benevolence with which the French and other Governments have regarded them. It is inconceivable that the organization of armies against any other Government would be permitted in their territories."

#### Facts Not Given by Our Dailies

Now these facts must be widely known to the foreign correspondents who supply the news published in our own daily newspapers. They are undoubtedly "news" in the sense that they are of wide public interest. Yet it has remained for a few publications of high standing which are seldom seen by the general public in Western Canada to place the facts on record. That the facts should be made known is obviously most desirable. For, taken in conjunction with various events, and with the declarations now being made in responsible newspapers and by some responsible men in high position, they have an important bearing upon current world history. They constitute one of many signs that the peace of the world is insecure.

If threats to peace exist, nothing is to be

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gained by a supine indifference, or a refusal to face realities. On the contrary, such a refusal would in itself be a source of danger. And today war on a large scale in any part of the world would endanger peace everywhere and bring peril to the people of Canada.

#### Failure of League

As the British *Manchester Guardian* stated in reference to the failure of the League of Nations to prevent aggression and the violation of treaties in the Far East: "The failure of the League of Nations to curb Japan must necessarily increase the sense of insecurity among its members. They ought to be able to rely upon the League to uphold the Covenant, to prevent aggression. What do they see? Sir Herbert Samuel on Saturday invited them to see a great war prevented by a successful League. Instead they must see a Chinese city invaded and outraged by brute force, a Chinese Province seized and now being organized by the invader for his own purposes, and Russia, a Great Power painfully struggling to regain its health, provoked almost to the verge of war."

#### "Driving to Inevitable Collision"

The London *Daily News* and *Chronicle* of recent date declared: "Japan's policy which led to landing an army of a hundred thousand in Manchuria, is driving to inevitable collision with Russia. Manchurian reports show that the situation is worsening. We must assume that the situation will soon come to explosion. Every reason exists to assume that Russia is earnestly striving to avoid war."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* publishes a despatch from Alfred E. Piers, its Tokio correspondent, to the effect that "many Japanese here believe that two months will see a major clash with Russia. Others think more than this time will ensue, but that the clash is inevitable." Railway stations in Japan, he states, have taken on the appearance "so familiar to those who were in any of the major countries sending troops 'somewhere in France' in 1914-1918. . . . Japan will not wait until Russia has improved her industrial position by means of the Five Year Plan."

Russia has offered to sign a treaty of non-aggression with Japan, but this the Japanese Government has failed to accept. A New York financial newspaper expresses the opinion that if Japan attacks Russia from the East, Rumania and Poland, which are largely under the control of France may be drawn in from the West, and that there would then exist the danger of France and Germany becoming involved in a European conflict.

#### "Key to Situation"

William Phipps Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of United States newspapers, in an article headed "Peace or Strife in Siberia Hangs on U.S. Attitude," declared some weeks ago in the New York *World-Telegram*: "If Japan is given to understand she can rely on the support of the world powers, notably Britain, France and the United States, it is pretty generally believed she may decide that now is the time to make her bid for a place in the sun. Her spokesmen claim she needs part of Siberia to round out her empire, and that this may be the time to take it. But on the other hand, if she knew in advance that she would have no such support if she provoked a war with Russia, her general staff would hardly dare attempt any such adventures. . . . The key to

the Far Eastern situation, therefore, is described as being largely in the hands of the United States. If the United States by any act of omission or commission signals thumbs down on Russia, Europe would follow suit and it is believed Japan would march."

In the London *Week-end Review*, Michael Farbman, whose authoritative and independent writings on Russia are well known, states that in Russian official circles the opinion is held that the Great Powers are deliberately engaging in a "conspiracy of silence," preventing their people from knowing what is afoot. He adds: "My personal impressions, derived from contact with the Russian people during two months just spent in Russia, were that, while they were steadfastly hoping to keep out of war, they were quite prepared to engage in it if it were found to be inevitable. I detected not the slightest trace of fear or panic. There was little war mongering, indeed, but a grim resolution that if war were forced upon them they would make things very hot for the enemy. . . . Those who interpret her (Russia's) peace policy as weakness and fear are making a fatal mistake. That peace in the Far East is likely to be kept mainly because the strong man armed is guarding his house may be a sad reflection on the commonsense of humanity. But what seems quite clear in the present Far Eastern situation is that Russia's demonstration of her ability to defend herself may well prove to be a pacifying rather than a provocative factor."

Mr. Farbman declares also: "That the Bolshevik regime may be endangered by war is a mere childish assumption; the wish is father to the thought. The opposite theory, indeed, is much more plausible. In a war with Japan the Soviet Government would be able to appeal not only to patriotic citizens to defend the Fatherland, but to workers and peasants to safeguard the gains of the revolution."

#### Whites Using Railway

The *Manchester Guardian's* Moscow correspondent states that the Russian Whites employed in the service of the Manchurian State set up by the Japanese, who are now making use of the partly Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway, are, according to an official despatch, "preparing a big falsification of documents in an endeavor to implicate Soviet citizens and institutions in the recent explosions (on the railway). . . . The purpose of these provocations is the arrest of the heads of the Soviet institutions and the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway." The writer quotes the Soviet War Commissar, Voroshiloff, as having stated: "We will not succumb to any provocation or let ourselves be dragged into any war. But if any state, or group of states, directly attacks the Soviet Union they will meet with powerful armed resistance." The *Guardian's* correspondent adds: "This statement would seem to indicate that the Soviet Government considers that war is an instrument only for national defence, and not for the vindication of Soviet rights and interests in Manchuria."

The *New Leader* reports that the Independent Labor Party is carrying on an active campaign, with a view to inducing British trades unionists to refuse to handle munitions of war which are being manufactured in Britain for Japan.

The *Daily Mail* and the *London Observer* were conspicuous among London newspapers which gave support or encouragement to Japan on the occasion

of the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese army. It was represented that in view of the limited character of Japan's own natural resources, it had become imperative, in the face of expanding population, for Japan to take possession of Manchuria, part of the Republic of China.

The League of Nations made a formal protest against the action of Japan in making war on China in Manchuria and at Shanghai, and appointed a commission to visit the Far East to investigate. The commission is still in the Far East and has not yet reported. Meanwhile, Japanese armies continue to assemble on the borders of Siberia.

In the foregoing article only a few of the factors in the international situation which give cause for apprehension are discussed. The immediate threat to peace is on the Manchurian-Siberian frontier, and there, as has been shown, the situation is grave. In later issues, if space permits, consideration will be given to other aspects of the world situation.

### "Mystery Man" of Europe Visits America

#### While Millions Died Sir Basil Zaharoff's Fortune Mounted

Light on the recent activities of Sir Basil Zaharoff, armament king of Europe, is shed by an article which *The New Age* of London, England, organ of the Douglas Social Credit Movement quotes in the issue of May 19th. The article originally appeared in *Inside Stuff*, a United States publication unknown to us, but as *The New Age* customarily exercises great caution in its choice of news sources, we think it safe to assume that the information it contains is authentic:

"The power behind the Old World Powers—the biggest munitions man in all Europe—is Sir Basil Zaharoff, the 82-year old 'mystery man'," states the writer, who goes on to describe a meeting which, it is asserted, recently took place between Zaharoff, President Hoover and J. P. Morgan.

"All along the route," continues the article, "from his vast estate in England to the colonnaded Presidential home in Washington, Sir Basil's presence was so scrupulously guarded that even those who were charged with the business of insuring his incognito are still unaware of his real identity."

"The voyage across the Atlantic was made in Morgan's private yacht, the richly appointed *Corsair*. The secrecy enveloping the trip may be gauged from the fact that the *Corsair* got clearance papers direct to the Potomac River. Disembarkation was at a point near the capital from which the visitor was rushed to the White House by automobile under cover of darkness and with secret service men posted all along the route to clear the way and assure that no accident should reveal to the world that Sir Basil was not at home in England or at his villa in Monte Carlo."

#### Interest in Nearly Every Country

"Sir Basil is reputed the richest man in Europe. His fortune is conservatively estimated at \$100,000,000. His interests, limited to war munitions and supplies, extends into nearly every country."

"Although he does not gamble, he at one time owned Monte Carlo, where he



still has a villa at which he spends much of his time.

"His acquisition of the title of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, one of the most coveted prizes within the power of King George V to bestow—only twenty-one of them are in existence—is a mystery which England has been trying to fathom. It was awarded to the munition king on recommendation of David Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, for 'services rendered.' The services were concessions in the furnishing of ammunition.

"About three years ago, during the 'epidemic' of memoirs of the war by those who had had a leading part in it, Sir Basil burned all his diaries. In them he had recorded happenings of each day with his comments. A French newspaper had offered \$5,000 for a single page of any of them. The Zaharoff library holds more facts about the secret history of modern Europe than any other existing record."

Some months ago, in *Maclean's Magazine*, Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew gave a brief sketch of Sir Basil's career. As a poor Greek youth, following "his arrest for theft in London," he was befriended by an influential compatriot and became representative of an armament firm in the Balkans, where, through high pressure salesmanship in the impoverished Balkan countries, he laid the foundations of his fortune. The Boer War, the Russo-Japanese war, brought further great accumulations. In the Great War, when he controlled through Vickers, Ltd., armament companies in Italy, Russia, Spain, Japan and Canada, had substantial holdings in Schneider-Creusot in France, and had shares through associates in Krupps and a large share in the Tschene Steel Company of Austria, the Bergunhutton armament factory, and the Skoda gun factory where Germany's howitzers were made, he drew his profits from Allies and Central powers alike. And he acquired great newspapers in various countries to express his views and advance his interests. "No matter who won the war, the cards were stacked for Zaharoff."

Sir Basil Zaharoff is still the armament king. If the last war made him the richest man in Europe, and brought him a coveted title of honor, what might he not have reason to hope for if, as a penalty for their continued acceptance of a financial and economic system which creates the underlying conditions which make for war, the peoples of the world should find themselves plunged into another?

During the Great War, when the Government of Britain controlled the profits of munition makers to "prevent profiteering," the limit of profit allowed was 20 per cent—the average of profit of the armament companies in the years prior to the war. The profits actually made upon the single item of ammunition for artillery purposes was \$800,000,000, according to Lieut. Col. George A. Drew. The percentage was much the same in other warring countries, except the United States, where it was higher.

"The existing plutocracy, or aristocracy of creditors, can only be a transitional stage between the old and the new. It is far less securely established than the old landed aristocracy, which it so ruthlessly displaced. For the world cannot permanently be kept in poverty by financial restriction of production in peace time, and allowed only fully to produce for destruction in war."—Professor Frederick Soddy, in *Money versus Man*:

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## NOTES BY THE WAY

(Continued from page 7)

whatever quarter. He can count upon the support of every citizen who values the best in the British tradition. The R.C.M.P., our semi-military police force, is being put to some undesirable uses.

\* \* \*

At a time when many of the countries of Europe are declaring their inability to pay their debts, the proposals of J. T. Lang of New South Wales which are outlined on another page, do not appear immoderate. In principle he is surely right. What he was saying in 1931 about the impossibility of paying international and national debts when the exchange value of commodities in terms of money has sunk to a fraction of its former level, is being said today by many of the world's leading economists. His dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales raises serious constitutional issues. Mr. Lang may have been right or wrong in certain of his methods, but it is a long established constitutional principle that the representative of the crown acts in matters of state only on the advice of his ministers, so long as they have the confidence of an elected legislature. That a representative of the crown should choose to depart from constitutional usage in order to give protection to the money monopoly is decidedly disconcerting.

\* \* \*

"It is amazing," said Lloyd George recently, "how wise great statesmen can be when it is ten years too late." Mr. George has good reason to know. In 1919, when he was helping in the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, to prepare the way for a collapse of European economy, he had an adviser at his elbow in the person of John Maynard Keynes. Mr. Keynes resigned because he saw that his expert advice was not wanted. In "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" he predicted the disaster which now seems in danger of enveloping Europe—and not Europe alone. Last week a prominent member of the British Conservative party and former Secretary for Dominions—L. C. M. S. Amery—declared: "We are likely to have a complete economic collapse in Europe within the next few months."

\* \* \*

All of which leads to the conclusion that mere "practical" statesmanship is not enough, and that sometimes the best advisers may be theoreticians. Perhaps even far-seeing idealists are often the genuinely practical men. History has a way of vindicating men who are not afraid to express unpopular opinions when they know those opinions to be sound. Keynes was right at Versailles and Lloyd George was wrong, just as in another field, Woodsworth was right in 1919 when in the words of E. J. Garland, he was "jailed for quoting scripture," and our own group at Ottawa and their allies have been for the past ten years more nearly correct in their judgment upon national issues than the statesmen of the two old parties whom the majority of the people, with amazing regularity, alternately elect to govern the Dominion.

\* \* \*

The existing threats to the peace of the world, both in the Far East and in Europe, are essentially due to economic causes. The very defects in the financial and economic system which cause poverty to exist in the midst of plenty create the underlying conditions that make for war. There never was a time when the power of industrial equipment to provide the

world with abundance of all that is necessary of material things for a satisfactory life was greater. In every modernized state there exists the possibility, given sane reconstruction of the economic system, of a good life for all. As Professor Frederick Soddy states in "Money versus Man," one of the best and most readable books on the causes of the world crisis: "Our young men are preparing for Armageddon when they should be preparing for the promised land."

## PROPOSES ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

Romain Rolland, European publicist and author, who declares that the danger of war is grave not only in the Orient, but in Europe also, has issued an appeal for "an international anti-war conference" to be held on June 28th, the anniversary of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria which in 1914 was the prelude to the Great War. He urges the necessity for a "united front of intellectual and manual workers" to prevent the outbreak of war. Among those to whom invitations have been issued are Albert Einstein, world famous mathematician, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser, Sun Tsin-lin (widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic), and other notables of various countries. Rolland expresses the opinion that if war should come "not a single country, not a single man will be able to keep out of it." He declares that an attack upon Russia is "being instigated in the West," and that the instigators are "the captains of industry and banking capital."

## As in 1914

Under date of March 20th, the *Manchester Guardian* states editorially:

"... a struggle between the two great powers (Soviet Russia and Japan) ... would be a world disaster, not merely because Japan might win and so frustrate the great experiment now being carried out in Russia, but because, *whichever side won, other wars would follow upon it.* ... The more fanatic sort of Japanese imperialist has always dreamed of expansion by way of Russia, and now, when a victory over Russia would be popular in Europe, might seem the time to act. Two great hatreds would be involved in such a struggle—an economic and a racial hatred. Two great antagonisms, that between Communism and Capitalism and that between European and Asiatic—would merge in a single conflict.

"*We stand on the verge of these things and do nothing.* The statesmen work in the same old way. ... and the conflict moves nearer. The unreality, the terrible unreality, of their speeches and explanations. Were they not carrying out the same policies right up to August, 1914, foolishly unaware of what was coming? Have they learnt anything at all from the unnecessary suffering and waste of the terrible years that followed? Germany has been broken and embittered by a venomous treaty; Japan has been left—even encouraged—to make the League an object of cynical ridicule; every kind of atrocity of which the hate in man, reinforced by his mechanical ingenuity, is capable has been perpetrated in Shanghai on defenceless Chinese civilians; and now there is a grave danger that Russia, struggling to achieve a better social order, will have to pause in

the work to defend herself against Japanese militarists. How long must we wait before the innate decency in ordinary men and women finds expression in those who represent them? Peaceable people, ... we stand foolishly by while the circumstances of future wars, in which we must suffer, are created under our very eyes."

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## Canadian Monetary Reform League Organized

H. E. Spencer, M.P., Heads National Body—Large Membership Sought

Under the presidency of H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, and the Vice-presidency of Dr. F. W. Gershaw, M.P., for Medicine Hat, "The Canadian Monetary Reform League" has been recently organized. The secretary is P. E. Peters, Box 322, Ottawa, Ont., from whom all information as to the plans of the League may be obtained on request by mail.

The purpose of the League, as set forth in a circular letter by Mr. Spencer, is to co-ordinate the activities of individuals and groups throughout Canada who are in general accord with the principles set forth in a brief memorandum drawn up by the League. The Provincial Committee of the League, which will carry on until permanent arrangements can be made, consists of the persons previously mentioned, together with M. N. Campbell, M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., G. G. Coote, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., William Irvine, M.P., Miss A. Macphail, M.P., H. Mitchell, M.P. for Hamilton East, and Thomas Reid, M.P. for New Westminster.

"That the majority of our population is more or less in a degree of want in the midst of abundance, real or potential, is undoubtedly due to defects in the economic system," states Mr. Spencer. "One can no longer deny that the most serious of these is the obvious weakness in our financial structure." Of the aims of the League he states: "In no way do we wish to interfere with the activity of those groups now in existence, nor to advocate to others the exact nature of any reform. If we unite on principle the result will be a real force of public opinion throughout Canada, sufficient to bring about Parliamentary action."

We had hoped to publish the brief memorandum of the League in this issue, but space does not permit. If possible it will be printed in the issue of July 1st.

The League desires a large membership. If you are interested, write for information.

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## Lacombe Convention June 27th

Lacombe U.F.A. Provincial Constituency convention will be held at Clive on June 27th, when plans for the organization of a constituency co-operative association to take advantage of the facilities offered by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative will be dealt with.

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Four Locals of the Queenstown district will hold a joint meeting at Queens-town on June 18th, when it is hoped to organize to purchase the members' requirements through the U.F.A. Central Co-operative, Ltd., as far as possible, states William Osler, secretary of Queens-town Local, in a letter to Mr. Priestley.



## The Co-operative Commonwealth

### Goal of the U.F.A. Movement as Defined by the Convention

By the EDITOR

The short definition of the Co-operative Commonwealth was dealt with briefly in our April issue. It formed the first clause of the declaration adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. in January. The second clause in the declaration is as follows:

#### Steps to Attainment

"2. Since in the advanced stages of the present competitive or capitalistic social order, the key to economic power is possessed by those who are in control of the mechanism of finance, the transfer of such control from private interests to bodies responsible solely to the people's representatives is an essential step towards the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Until such transfer is effected, it will be impossible to establish firmly, beyond danger of attack, any co-operative enterprise, whether this be communally owned or owned by a group of producers or consumers."

#### COMMENT

During the infancy of the present economic system, control over industry was exercised by individual capitalists—manufacturers and others—who maintained real control of their enterprises. Today, few enterprises are really independent. The matter cannot be better stated than in the words of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, uttered at a time when he was actively opposing the dominance of finance over government, "Finance can command the sluices of every stream that runs to turn the wheels of industry, and can put fetters upon the feet of every Government that is in existence. Those who control finance can paralyze the nation, . . . and in all their transactions their own interests are put first. If a Labor Government came into power they could starve it. A financiers' counter-revolution would be more powerful than a soldiers' one." The correctness of Mr. MacDonald's statement of the position of finance as the dictator to industry and government is confirmed by many authorities and borne out by everyday experience.

### Huxley to Grainger Begin Bulk Purchasing

In spite of very bad roads, the meeting of the Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association, in Carbon on May 25th, was well attended, and plans were made for beginning, in a small way, bulk purchasing through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee. S. W. Stasel, secretary, states that "if our next meeting, at Ghost Pine on July 20th, can overcome the handicap of bad roads and demoralized telephone service, and still show net results as good as Carbon, our association will be well away to co-operative bulk purchasing."

A. B. Claypool gave an address, "effectually erasing the question mark which has been growing larger and more distinct in a great many minds since the conservation commission landed in Turner Valley. The meeting expressed its desire to see President Gardiner on the firing line for us at the coming Imperial Conference, and its disapproval of changes in the school ordinance, allowing non-ratepayers voting rights in rural school meetings."

## DEATH OF G. R. ORCHARD

We very greatly regret to record the death of G. R. Orchard of Veteran, who was well known in U.F.A. circles for many years as a faithful member and worker since the inception of the movement. "At the time of his passing," states H. Paulson, president of Veteran Local, "he was our secretary. 'Dick' as he was known to all, was born in Devonshire, England, coming to Canada about 25 years ago and pioneering in this district. He was laid to rest at the Veteran cemetery, originally part of his homestead. He is survived by his brother Fred here and the brother in England." Mr. Orchard was a delegate to the U.F.A. Annual Convention on numerous occasions.

### The Top of the Market

Glenevis, Alta.,

May 7th, 1932

Fred Pogg of Glenevis writes as follows:

"I noticed in my current issue of *The U.F.A.* a reference to eggs at 4c. Tut tut! man, that's the top of the market. Eggs at Gunn, Alta., last week brought 2c per doz. and I was told of fifteen (15) dozen eggs being hauled to Lac La Nonne and fetching fifteen cents (15c), 1c per dozen. Maybe they were ant's eggs though. We must suppose the only place eggs are worth anything is South Africa where they raise ostriches. Better print this to encourage the 4 cent egg people."

### Pleased With Co-operative Dividend

"Our most sincere congratulations and thanks for the wonderful dividend you have sent us; it was a very great surprise, and a most pleasing one, let me assure you," writes J. A. Langlois, secretary of the St. Paul U.F.A. Co-operative Association, in a letter to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president. "The boys have been feeling good over it and the future looks brighter."

### World's Grain Exhibition

The number of countries, states and provinces who have announced their intention of taking some active part in the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, in Regina next year, is now well over forty. Brazil is one of the latest recruits, and Siam is another far country that will have an exhibit.

## U.F.A. LAW DEPARTMENT

Just a reminder to our members that we still have a favorable arrangement with a well known Calgary Barrister to furnish U.F.A. members with legal information at a very reasonable charge. He thoroughly understands and appreciates the farmer's conditions and requirements and strives at all times to keep our members out of legal entanglements and expense. As a matter of fact we are quite confident that during the past fifteen years that this arrangement has been in force many U.F.A. members have been saved a great deal of expense and worry through the efforts of our Legal Department. Write U. F. A. Central Office for particulars, if desired.

## Alberta Crop Report

Issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture, May 28th

With practically all wheat seeding completed and excellent moisture conditions prevailing in almost every district in the Province, it may be said that Alberta is facing more encouraging crop prospects than has been the case for some years.

Since last report was issued, the weather has furnished good growing conditions, with warm days interspersed with rains varying in degree but being more or less general throughout the Province. There have been cold nights, with slight frosts in several districts, damaging nothing, however, but the tenderer plants.

Practically every district has a generous supply of moisture. The southern areas from Medicine Hat to the mountains report considerable rainfall during May, varying in districts from one-half inch to two inches. One or two points report daily showers during the past fortnight. In the south the wheat is all in the ground and seeding of coarse grains greatly advanced. Germination is generally reported good, and wheat is stated to be stooling well. The beet sugar areas report all seeding done, the tops beginning to show, and thinning process commencing.

The southeastern districts report splendid rains, one district recording two inches of rain for the month of May, with a heavy rain in April, where for some years drought conditions have prevailed.

In the central and northern districts wheat seeding is also about completed, and seeding of oats and barley far advanced, save in the districts to the east of Edmonton along the National lines, where conditions have been somewhat more backward. Vermilion district reports heavy rains which broke a somewhat dry spell. The Peace River territory reports all seeding practically completed except some of the coarse grain acreage and green feed, with many fields showing green, and grass making fast growth.

Over the entire Province pastures are making splendid progress, and feed conditions promise well.

Some districts report damage by cutworms, but the continued rains are expected to act as a deterrent to this pest. The Department of Agriculture is taking all precautions against the grasshopper plague, which threatens trouble in several southern districts, and a pamphlet containing full directions and recommendations for checking the pest has been issued and is obtainable from the Field Crops Branch, Edmonton.

The lamb crop of the Province will be a normal one, there being little loss reported following the heavy storms. Due to a number of causes, there has been an unusually heavy mortality in swine litters this year in the Province. Generally speaking, live stock conditions are very bright, from the standpoint of feed supplies, and physical condition of the stock.

"Wooded Soils and Their Management" is a new pamphlet by F. A. Wyatt and J. D. Newton, of the Department of Soils, College of Agriculture, University of Alberta. Copies can be secured from the Department of Extension.



## Coming Constituency Conventions

### Wetaskiwin, June 21st

The annual convention of the Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Empress Theatre, Ponoka, on Tuesday, June 21st, commencing at 10 a.m. A banquet will be held at 6 p.m., in the U.F.A. Hall, followed by a program; a charge of fifty cents will be made for this. At the evening meeting President Gardiner, M. P., will speak.

### Pembina, June 17th

The annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Barrhead, on June 17th, commencing at 10:30 a.m. Speakers will be: Prof. Elliott, of the University of Alberta, whose subject will be the present economic situation; Mrs. Warr; G. MacLachlan, M.L.A.; H. Critchlow; and Mrs. E. H. Ethridge. An hour will be given to the discussion of Wheat Pool matters.

"A scheme for the benefit of our finances, which are at a low ebb, will be put before the delegates," states the secretary, G. Eldon Chambers, "and as its success will largely depend on the co-operation of all members of Locals, I would ask each secretary to see that a delegate is appointed from his Local. Where that is not possible, I hope the secretary will represent the Local."

## News of U.F.A. Locals

Crescent Hill U.F.A. Local have been having very successful meetings, on the first Monday of each month. Following the business, they always have a program of music and readings, and talks on a variety of interesting topics. Lunch, also, is a regular feature.

"Resolved that credit has done more good than harm for the development of Western Canada" was debated at a recent meeting of Chapel U.F.A. Local, the negative team winning by one point. Mrs. Ellsworth, secretary, writes that there was a large attendance, and that the debate, musical program and supper were much enjoyed.

Nakamun Local have subscribed for Hansard, and feel that it was a splendid investment. At the May meeting they drew up two resolutions for the Lac Ste. Anne convention, with the idea of preventing "mushroom Locals." Sydney Brazil read a paper on "Money and Credit," and the discussion on this subject will be continued by James East, of Edmonton, at the June meeting.

## Late U.F.W.A. News

So far during 1932 Warner U.F.W.A. has earned a net balance of over \$47 for the treasury. At their last meeting Mesdames Malloy, Mason, Croteau, J. Ross and McNabb contributed to the program.

Lethbridge U.F.W.A. have had interesting meetings of late, the members turning out in full force. Recently they held a bridge tea at the home of Mrs. Peter Lund, by which the funds benefited to the extent of \$5.

Lamont U.F.W.A. celebrated Mothers'

Day with splendid papers on "Mothers of Famous Men," and "Pioneer Women," and appropriate music. Ten grandmothers were present. This Local has given supplies to the hospital, and to the Red Cross; held a successful home cooking sale and tea; they find it helpful to follow the printed program.

## Junior Conference Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$230.00; Blackie U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Beddington U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Cayley U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Wayne U.F.A., \$5.00; Lockhart Junior U.F.A., \$10.00; Tofield U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Okotoks U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Sexsmith Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Beddington U.F.A., \$5.00; Olds U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Notre Dame U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Camrose U.F.A., \$5.00; Progressive U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Sedalia Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Craigmyle Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Josephburg Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Malmö U.F.W.A., \$5.00.

E. Lethbridge U.F.A., \$5.00; Wheat-sheaf Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Poplar Lake U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Gem, U.F.A., \$10.00; Blindman Valley U.F.A., \$5.00; Nanton U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Jenny Lind Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Consort U.F.A., \$5.00; E. Lethbridge Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Dalemead Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Hastings Coulee Junior U.F.A., \$10.00; Rowley Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Telford Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Sunnyside Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Spring Valley U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Veteran 3 F's Junior U.F.A., \$5.00.

Plainfield Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; De Winton U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Water Glen Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Bawlf U.F.A., \$5.00; Coaldale U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Loyalty U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Conrich Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Millet U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Rowley U.F.A., \$5.00; High River U.F.W.A., \$10.00; Arbor Park U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Tees U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Calgary U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Conrich U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Glenada Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Rosyth Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; East Milo Junior U.F.A., \$5.00.

Bar Harbor Hustlers Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Eclipse U.F.W.A., \$1.70; Olds U.F.A., \$5.00; Three Hills, U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Clover Bar U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Windy Hill U.F.W.A., \$5.00; High Prairie U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Alix U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Neighborview U.F.A., \$5.00; Broadview U.F.A., \$5.00; Starland Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Willowdale Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Carseland U.F.A., \$5.00; Grand Meadow U.F.W.A., \$5.00.

Waskatenau Junior U.F.A., \$15.00; Holborn Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Sexsmith U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Garden Plain Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Avondale Junior U.F.A., \$10.00; Poplar Hill Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Lavoy U.F.W.A., \$5.00; Vimy Ridge U.F.W.A., \$5.00; McCafferty Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Live Wire Junior U.F.A., \$5.00; Sedgewick U.F.A., \$5.00; Lethbridge Central U.F.W.A., \$3.00; Horse Hill U.F.W.A., \$5.00; High River U.F.A., \$5.00; Loyalty Junior U.F.A., \$20.00; Arrowwood Junior U.F.A., \$10.00; Lamont U.F.W.A., \$2.50; Keystone Junior U.F.A., \$5.00. Total—\$687.20.

## Bow River U.F.W.A. Conference

Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director for Bow River constituency, has arranged for a U.F.W.A. Conference to be held on Friday, June 24th, at Shouldice Hall. Mrs. Warr will be one of the speakers.

## Radio Nationalized

### Approval Expressed by U.F.A. Executive in Letter to Premier

Nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada under a commission of three members, with assistant commissioners for each Province, is to be brought about under the terms of a bill adopted by the Federal Parliament on motion of Premier Bennett during the session recently closed. The bill, which was supported by all sections of the House, was based in the main on the report, favoring nationalization, unanimously adopted by the Special Parliamentary Committee on broadcasting.

The commission will be supported entirely by license fees and revenues from advertising to be limited to 5 per cent of broadcasting periods. The necessary powerful stations will be built or acquired as revenues accumulate. For local service the commission may permit the operation of less powerful private stations.

In behalf of the Executive of the U.F.A. a letter in the following terms has been sent to Premier Bennett:

Dear Sir:

"At a meeting concluded yesterday of our U.F.A. Executive, the recent action of the Parliament of Canada on the above subject was reviewed. Your speech on the second reading of the bill, as recorded in Hansard, Wednesday, May 18th, was read to the Committee. The Committee desires me to express to you their genuine wish to set on record our approval of that portion of your speech in that connection quoted below.

"Secondly, no other scheme than that of public ownership can ensure to the people of this country, without regard to class or place, equal enjoyment of the benefits and pleasures of radio broadcasting. Private ownership must necessarily discriminate between densely and sparsely populated areas. This is not a correctable fault in private ownership; it is an inescapable and inherent demerit of that system. It does not seem right that in Canada the towns should be preferred to the countryside or the prosperous communities to those less fortunate. In fact, if no other course were possible, it might be fair to suggest that it should be the other way about. Happily, however, under this system, there is no need for discrimination; all may be served alike."

"Thanking you on behalf of the farm people of Alberta, as represented in our Association, I have the honor to be

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY  
Vice president."

E. J. Garland, M.P., represented the Co-operative Groups on the Special Parliamentary Committee.

## Farm Women's Short Courses

Short courses for farm women will be conducted at the Olds School of Agriculture from July 25th to 29th, inclusive, and at the Vermilion School from August 1st to 5th. They will be based on subjects of interest to home makers on the farms, but they have been arranged so that there will be no repetition of the two courses held previously. Announcements, giving full particulars, will be mailed to U.F.W.A. Locals shortly.



## CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 8)

The budget when produced omitted any reference to a bonus on wheat.

**15. Wheat Certificates**—Resolved, that in view of the present economic deadlock, we ask the Dominion Government to legalize the wheat certificates as outlined by George Bevington. Suggestions not acceptable to the Government at the present time.

**16. Coal Shortage in Cars**—Complaints of the general weight shortage in coal cars, asking for an investigation into the matter, having in view some regulating action on the part of the Government. The Government considered this a matter for the Railway Commission.

**17. Regulating Debts to Productive Earning Power**—Be it resolved that we urge our Government to take immediately the necessary steps to bring about a just relationship as between contracted debts and productive earning power. This was advocated on the floor of the House by our members.

**18. The Rate of Interest**—Request to compel banks to keep within the law and not charge more than 7 per cent interest. A bill was presented to Parliament in an effort to carry out this resolution. The bill got second reading, and was sent to the Banking and Commerce Committee. An amendment was carried not to deal with it until 1933. When the bill was returned from the Committee we divided the House in an effort to get it reconsidered, and managed to obtain 65 votes in favor of so doing, 88 voting against it.

**19. Abandonment of Gold Standard Advocated**—This was covered by the debates we introduced on the money question. The Government was against the reform.

**20. Soldier Settler Loans**—This resolution calls attention to the condition of the soldier settler, still uncertain in spite of legislation lately passed, and suggests certain changes in the act and in the terms of repayment, and which might result in the final settlement of the question. The Government, though sympathetic, considered much had already been done.

**21. Increased Income Tax**—A resolution was introduced to the House by one of our members covering the above, and was accepted in principle by the Government with minor amendments, and later was embodied in the Budget.

**22. Campaign Funds**—Resolution calls for the publication of campaign funds of each candidate prior to date of polling. This subject was introduced by a resolution by one of the Labor members, and the matter sent for consideration before the Privileges and Elections Committee. Action, however, was deferred till another session, when it is expected the Election Act will be revised.

**23. Modern Farm School, Hobbema School, Indian Reserve**—Resolution asks for a model farming school on the above reserve. The Prime Minister felt that the country was spending too much already for the returns obtained.

**24. Gold Bearing Bonds**—Resolution asks that bonds be redeemable in lawful money of Canada other than gold. The Government has shown a negative attitude towards the above suggestion and

to those embodied in 25 and 26, as follows.

**25. Legal Tender Notes**—Resolved that the Government issue legal tender notes for Farm and Unemployment Relief, and so obviate interest charges.

**26. Nationalization of Monetary System**—Said system to advance credit on a basis of cost, not on a basis of profit.

**27. Abolition of Sales Tax**—Resolution recommended abolition of above tax, making up deficit by an increase in the income tax. The Government has considerably increased the income tax; it has also seen fit to increase the sales tax by 2 per cent.

### Who Killed Cock Robin?

(Calgary Albertan, May 6th)

The resignation of Mr. W. L. McDougald from the Senate, as a result of the Beauharnois investigation, clears the air. He could have followed no other course and it is unnecessary to heap additional coals of fire upon his head. The other Senators involved have also received rebukes.

We have been inclined, especially of recent months, to forget one thing in connection with the investigation. When, finally, the House of Commons decided to take the matter up, it became an essentially political issue. In the Lower House Conservatives were a little more pressing than Liberals in their demands for a thorough investigation and in the Upper House the matter was a straight political fight.

However, let us not forget—as we are inclined to—that the real fight for an inquiry into Beauharnois was won, not by Mr. Senator Meighen nor by any Conservative, but the two U.F.A. members—Messrs. Garland and Gardiner, aided by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth.

Two years ago they were hammering for the investigation and they did not stop hammering until they gained it. It is true that these men also might be looked upon as making a political gesture—since it is the policy of their group to frown upon private ownership of great utilities and this was an excellent opportunity to show up a great private utility in a not too glorious light—but the fact remains that had they not been so persistent in their endeavors, the major parties might not have been forced into that fight which eventually threw discredit not so much upon the privately owned utility as upon our politicians and our political system.

Furthermore, perhaps the finest compliment in this connection which these men received was from no less a person than Mr. Sweezey, the engineer and the originator of the Beauharnois scheme. Mr. Sweezey—who, one suspects, paid politicians without necessarily liking them—said, of the U.F.A. members: "These are honest men."

### WHY PEOPLE FIGHT

"People fight because a train of circumstances has happened which puts their nerves on edge, which makes them feel unsafe and insecure, until by a continuation of that mentality they come to the conclusion, 'For God's sake, let us end it, whatever the price.' And before we know where we are we are at war."—Ramsay MacDonald, Oct. 11th, 1929:



**ALLIGATOR**  
STEEL BELT LACING

The farmer's favorite for many years. Easy to put on and stays put—usually lasts belt's full life. Holds even the largest 8 to 12-inch belts. Recommended by Agricultural Schools, makers of belting and farm implements. Sold by hardware and implement stores. Insist on the genuine in "Handy Packages" or large Standard Boxes.

JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT

### BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

### WHEAT BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that any grower claiming a bonus on wheat to which he is entitled under the terms of "An Act Respecting Wheat" will require to deliver such wheat on or before the FIFTEENTH day of JUNE, 1932, to a licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Commission Merchant, Track Buyer or Grain Dealer, as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

BONUS CANNOT BE PAID ON WHEAT DELIVERED AFTER THE ABOVE MENTIONED DATE.

By order of the Board.

J. RAYNER, Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man., 28th April, 1932.

## CALGARY EXHIBITION AND STAMPEDE JULY 11 to 16

Exhibition and Stampede Prize Lists and Race Programme now ready

Exhibition entries received until June 25th

Stampede entries received until July 7th

The best programme of special features ever engaged

N. J. CHRISTIE, President  
GUY WEADICK  
Manager, The Stampede  
E. L. RICHARDSON  
General Manager



## GARDINER URGES CONTINUANCE

(Continued from page 6)

price of wheat. Today the price of wheat is still below the cost of production. Another reason given by the Prime Minister at that time was that the price received did not bear the same relation to the cost of production that it had borne previously. That simply meant that the price received for wheat last year did not pay the cost of production, as it had previously, altogether apart from leaving the farmer any margin of profit. That condition still exists today; probably it has been alleviated to the extent of three or four cents a bushel, but that is about the only difference. The third reason given by the Prime Minister was that this bonus was a measure of necessary relief for the farmers of Western Canada. I submit, sir, that under present conditions that necessity is just as apparent today as it was a year ago, and the argument put forth by the Prime Minister last year is just as potent today. Then, if I remember correctly, the fourth reason given by the Prime Minister last year was a psychological reason, and I think that was just as important as any of the other reasons given at that time. If the morale of the Western farmer should be absolutely broken down I am afraid it would take more than a five cent bonus to restore it. However, those were the four reasons given by the Prime Minister at that time.

## Bridging a Gap

"I desire to make only one other statement, which I think is of importance. As one who has studied the economic problems with which we are faced today, I do not consider that bonuses will ever cure any economic ill. Of that there is no question. But bonuses sometimes become necessary because of the economic problems with which we are faced, merely as a temporary means of bridging a gap for the time being. I am under no illu-

sion at all with regard to bonuses being factors in the final solution of these problems. It is not my purpose this afternoon to discuss what I think would be a proper solution of these difficulties; we have before us a problem which must be met in the near future, so I suggest to the Government that they give very serious consideration to the possibility of renewing the five cent bonus on wheat which we had last year, as a temporary relief measure to assist the wheat producers in Western Canada."

Mr. Gardiner stated that he had given a great deal of consideration to the question of other farm products. "The only reason I did not include those other commodities in my remarks this afternoon," he said, "is that we have not the great surpluses of those commodities that we have of wheat. At the present those commodities do not bulk so largely in

our export business as does wheat, which is our most important export commodity and which is a big factor in helping this country balance its internal and external business. It is not that I do not realize the importance of these other commodities to Canadian farmers, but wheat is the greatest export commodity we have, and that is why I have devoted my attention to it rather than to the broader question of all agricultural products. I may say candidly that so far as I am concerned, if it could be arranged I see no reason why these other agricultural products should not be given the same consideration that is being asked for wheat. But I say that wheat, being the most important commodity which we produce agriculturally, the most important commodity which we export, is in a rather different position from our other agricultural products."

## Seek Nationalization of Beauharnois

Gardiner, Garland, Woodsworth, Press Dominion Government to Take Action

Nationalization of the Beauharnois power project by the Dominion Government, if the legal and constituted right of the Dominion to take over the enterprise can be established, as he believes they can, was strongly urged by Robert Gardiner, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 24th, by E. J. Garland, M.P., and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., supported by the Farmer-Labor group as a whole. It was also urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate certain financial transactions in connection with the existing notorious company enterprise, upon which light has not as yet been shed.

This demand for the Dominion to determine its rights to control the power of Beauharnois and to develop the scheme in the interests of the whole of the people of Canada, called forth an ill-tempered and hostile reply from Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, but brought warm support from Armand LaVergne, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Conservative member for Montmagny.

Mr. Gardiner, who with Mr. Garland was responsible for raising the Beauharnois issue in 1930 and again in 1931 when the inquiry into the power scandal was undertaken on their initiative, declared that in literature circulated by Beauharnois promoters, when money was being raised from the Canadian public, misleading statements were made, and that the money so raised was obtained "under false pretenses." He contended that "this Government will be delinquent in its duty if it does not see that those who are responsible for that state of affairs are brought to justice."

Mr. Garland, following, contended that the act of Quebec under which the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated is "ultra vires and that all the works, undertakings, investments and so on are completely without legal foundation or standing."

He urged that the rights of the Dominion be determined by appeal to the Privy Council. He pointed out, further, that unless action were taken to vindicate the rights of the Dominion and to nationalize the undertaking "the great power interests may now seize upon the project, in its dying days, and grasp it to themselves, with the result that within a

very short time this country would find itself under the absolute control of the Holt monopoly, the great Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company."

Mr. Woodsworth said that the public had rightly expected that something would be done to punish those who had defrauded the public, been guilty of bribery and betrayed public trust, but pointed out that these expectations have hitherto been disappointed, as there has been no punishment of the guilty parties.

Mr. La Vergne's notable statement upon the Beauharnois enterprise is quoted in "Notes by the Way."

## UNIVERSITY BROADCAST

Among the interesting features planned for the CKUA broadcasts during June are the following: The Re-birth of Italy, by Dr. W. H. Alexander,—1, Under Garibaldi, June 6th, at 7:40 p.m., and 2, Under Fascism, June 13th, at 7:40 p.m.; Concert for Farm Young People's Week, June 6th, 8 p.m.; Recent Changes in Canada's National Status, A. E. Otte-well; Recital, Violet Cumming, contralto, and Henry Attack, pianist, June 20th, 8 p.m.; Imperial Economic Conference, Dean Kerr, June 27th, 7:40 p.m.; Community Planning, H. L. Seymour, June 29th, 8 p.m.

## PROVINCIAL HEALTH EXHIBITS

More than 3,000 people of all walks in life, the majority of them housewives who came from homes of varying economic state from actual unemployment to the very well-to-do, took advantage of the exhibits recently prepared by the Provincial Health Department, and displayed at several points in the Province, giving information as to the preparation of health-maintaining meals at remarkably low cost. The exhibits were known as the "food at low cost" exhibits, and were placed on display at Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer and High River.

Rastus Jackson, a thoroughly married ducky, was one day approached by a life insurance agent.

"No, sah," declared Rastus, emphatically. "Ah ain't any too safe at home as it is."

## EMPIRE HOTEL

Comfortable, conveniently central

Catering to the Farmer  
From \$1.00 a day up

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## FRESH FRUIT

STRAWBERRIES—\$2.00 crate. DEPEND-  
able Special. Three crates for \$5.25. Order  
now. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

## HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGE

SEND YOUR WORK TO US. TEN CENTS  
per yard. Prompt service. Singer Sewing  
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3 LBS. PRINTS, SILK OR VELVET \$1.00, A.  
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ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY  
Alberta Sugar. The Home product of our  
neighbor farmers—pure, always available,  
fine grain, sparkling. Tell your Grocer—  
Alberta Sugar on every order.

## UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTER-  
fields and Chairs; also draping windows is  
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ment for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins  
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**POULTRY**

**EXHIBITION ROSE COMB REDS, HEADED** by Illinois Cockerels. 2 sittings \$1.00. Excellent layers. Harold Brooke, Viking, Alta.

**GOLD MEDAL CHICK STARTER, \$3.75 PER** 100 lbs. Laying Mash Supplement, University of Alberta formula with Cod Liver Oil. All lines of Poultry Supplies. Order through your Local. Anderson Feed Co. Ltd., Calgary.

**BABY CHICKS—ALL BREEDS, LOWEST** prices, from "Bred-to-Lay" stock. Write or phone for price list. T. J. Garbert, 1424 Seventeenth Ave. W., Calgary.

**60 PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.** Large vigorous birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alberta.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** Cockerels from Provincial Certified and Approved Dams, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Also Hatching Eggs. Geo. E. Zinger, Stanmore, Alberta.

**HIGH QUALITY CHICKS FOR JUNE DE-** liverly. White Leghorns, \$7.00; Barred Rocks \$8.00; White Wyandottes, Reds & Buffs, \$9.50 per 100. Custom hatching. Pringle Electric Hatchery, 228-17th Ave. E., Calgary. M 3045.

**TURKEYS**

**TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT** Banded Flock. Prize winning "A" Tom at Calgary show 1931. Hens 16 to 20 lbs. 40c each. June 25c. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alberta.

**SWINE**

**POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AT RIGHT** price. Weanlings, \$10.00 each. Dam not akin. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS.** Bacon Type, April litters, \$6.00 with papers. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta.

**REGISTERED DUCOC JERSEY HOGS OF** first quality. All ages. Weanlings not akin. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

**LIVESTOCK**

**SELLING RED POLL BULL CALVES, 10** months, choice breeding. W. Doolan, Morinville, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG REGISTERED** Belgian Stallions. Oscar E. Carlson, R.R.1, Trochu, Alberta.

**THREE BEAUTIFUL SHORTHORN BULLS** 1 year,—3 years. I. M. McCune, Irricana, Alberta.

**DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS, TAM-** worths Fall Boars, \$15.00; Weanlings, \$8.00. Westburn Farm, Millet, Alberta.

**FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER** of registered Belgians. Let me know your wants.

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**WILL TRADE A FEW IMPROVED FARMS** for horses, cattle or sheep. What have you to offer? C. W. Robinson, Vermilion, Alta.

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**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED** your station. E. Hall, Grindrod, B.C.

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**LUMBER FOR LESS. WE PAY FREIGHT** Direct from mill to you. Write for prices and estimates before building.—Detailed Plans Free with Order. The Peerless Lumber Coy., 665-12th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. P.O. Box 1214.

**DOGS**

**PUREBRED COLLIE PUPS. FROM REGIS-** tered dam. Males, \$5.00; Females, \$3.00. F. BeuginDonald, a, Alberta.

**SEED AND FEED**

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FYRA VAR-** iety. Government graded No. 1. Free of noxious weeds and quack. 8c lb., bags included. Orders filled promptly. Carl Soderstrom, Armena, Alberta.

**FARM LANDS**

**THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-** pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street east, Calgary.

**HELP WANTED**

**AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELL-** ing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

**DENTISTS**

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**OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS**

**EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES FITTED—T.** Satchwell, 9971A Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

**A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY Mc-** Lean. Sight Specialists, 224-8th Ave. West, Calgary.

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**MOTHERSILL & DYDE—SOLICITORS FOR** the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

**RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG,** Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

**A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS,** Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

**BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BARRI-** sters & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

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